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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1928

NUMBER 15

Three Essentials For Good Weaving

The No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion. It is designed to relieve the weaver of everything except drawing in and tying the broken end. It stops the loom with the shuttle in the left hand box, with harnesses level, with the crank in proper position for drawing in the thread, with bank indicated on which end is down and the yarn open where the end is broken.

The No. 32 Midget Feeler. It makes the minimum possible waste—less than that made by the most expert and attentive weavers on common looms. And there is no lost time for stopping the loom; without labor or attention from the weaver.

The No. 21 Stafford Thread Cutter. It eliminates seconds from whipped-in and trailing ends.

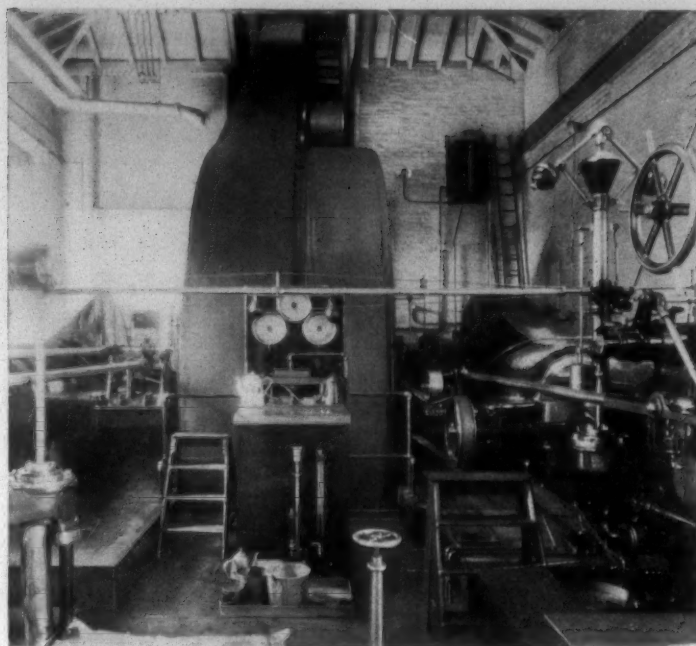
Let's Talk It Over. Our salesmen will be pleased to go into details on what these improved mechanisms will mean to you in better cloth and lower cost of production.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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Roosevelt Was President At The Time—

when a Graton & Knight leather belt first turned a pulley in the Allentown Spinning Company's mill at Allentown, Pa. In case your history is a bit rusty, that was approximately twenty-five years ago.

Pay a visit to the same mill today, and you'll find that almost every drive of every description takes its power through a Graton & Knight belt. The photo above shows a few of them in action. Practically every brand of belting made by Graton & Knight is on the job, somewhere in this mill. In twenty-five years this company hasn't found anything better.

The experience of this company is not unusual. Many prominent companies in all indus-

tries, since their first experience with Graton & Knight belting, have gradually replaced their worn-out belts with this longer-lived, better-running belting until they are now practically 100% equipped. The 196-page belting manual contains the complete story, in words and pictures, of Graton & Knight belting. Send for it.

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WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
Branch offices throughout the World

GRATON & KNIGHT

LONG LIFE LEATHERS

Send For Special Information

Flat Belt, Round Belt,	Pickers, Straps, Curried
Fan Belt, Lace Leather	Leather, Rub Aprons,
"V" Belt Drives,	"Gold Spot" Spartan
Comber and Gill Box	Sole Leather, Oak Sole
Aprons, Leather Cups	Leather, Soles, Coun-
and Crimps,	ters, Welting.



Graton & Knight
Standardized
LEATHER BELTING LASTS LONGER

GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.
Send me a copy of "Standardized Belting Manual".
Name _____
Company _____
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Prices, quality for quality,
5 to 10% lower than
101-Q

One of a series of advertisements giving you ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FACTS on Graton & Knight Belting

BREAKING 'EM UP

When Scrapping is Justified in the Textile Industry



HOW much does old machinery cost? Nobody knows. Yet, day by day, evidence piles up to prove that obsolescence causes staggering losses annually to textile industries.

Where would the automobile industry be today if it used Model 1910 machinery? Even 1920 machinery has in many instances gone on the scrap pile.

Fierce competition, aggressive selling, a new industry and freedom from precedent have all operated to make improvement the natural procedure in automobile manufacture.

Today competition tightens in textile lines. Low cost is the safest way out. Machinery that is out of date eats up potential profit twice. First in excessive maintenance, repair and labor costs. Second in keeping away from managements the larger profits that modern equipment makes possible.

Some phases of business management take nerve, faith. Even fortune may play its part. But the question of machinery is one of hard cold facts. Mill executives can figure costs from performance, speed, floor space, labor rates and burdens.

No longer any need to guess. The mill that guesses the old equipment is good enough may soon have to sell out to the mill that knows new equipment pays for itself plus a profit in a predetermined period.

The mill that *knows* can often figure on new equipment that interest plus depreciation deducted from savings in cost leaves a handsome net profit. This net profit is used to build up the business, get more business, pay dividends and insure future prosperity.

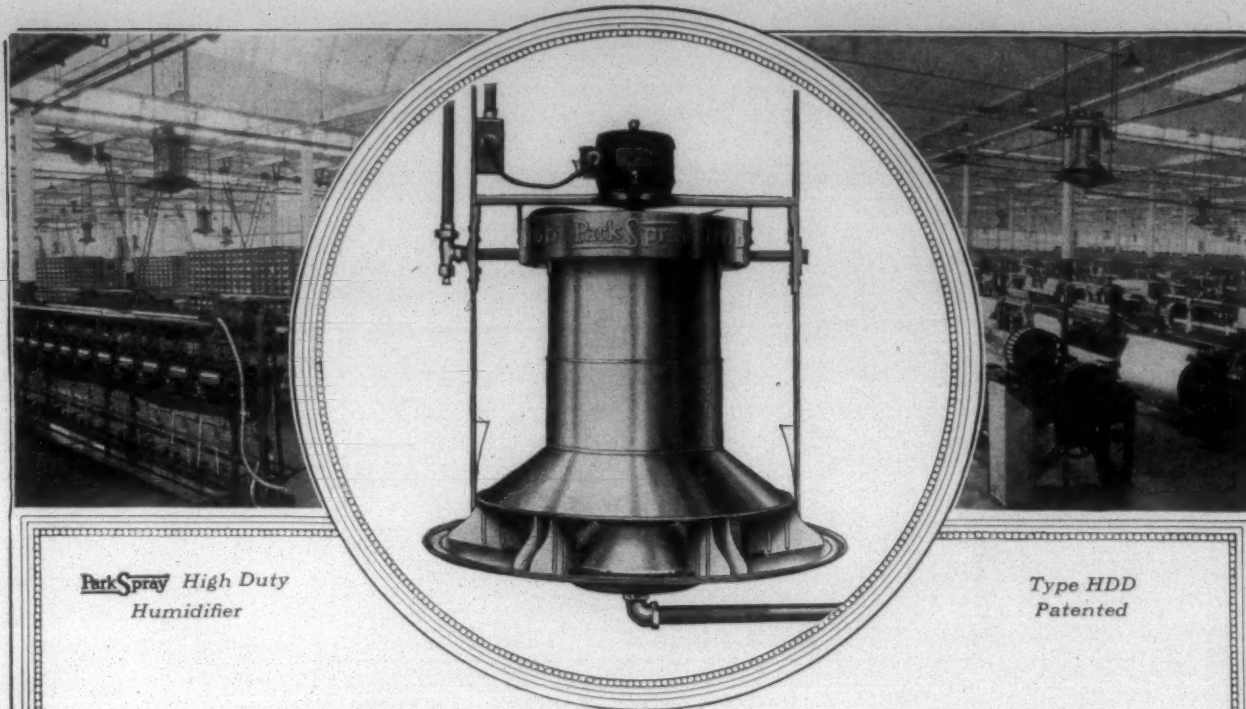
Check up. Investigate. Know where you stand. That's the safest way to prosperity.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.



Park Spray High Duty
Humidifier

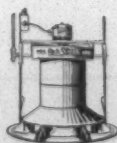
Type HDD
Patented

Strong High Duty Construction

Fred Shaefer, one of our salesmen, visited a mill recently fitted out with High Duty Equipment. He saw a workman go up on a stepladder and put one foot on the pan of a humidifier to get into a position that suited him while he was at work on an electrical connection or some other detail which had nothing to do with the humidifier, the humidifier meanwhile carrying half his weight.

Fred went immediately to the superintendent and asked him to warn his help against such a practice, and together they went out and examined the humidifier to see to what extent it had been damaged. To their great surprise neither of them could find that the pan had been sprung, or injured in any way whatever.

While we should hesitate to recommend the use of our equipment as platforms for general mill repairs, this instance speaks pretty well for the structural design of equipment.



Parks-Cramer Company

*Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*

Fitchburg

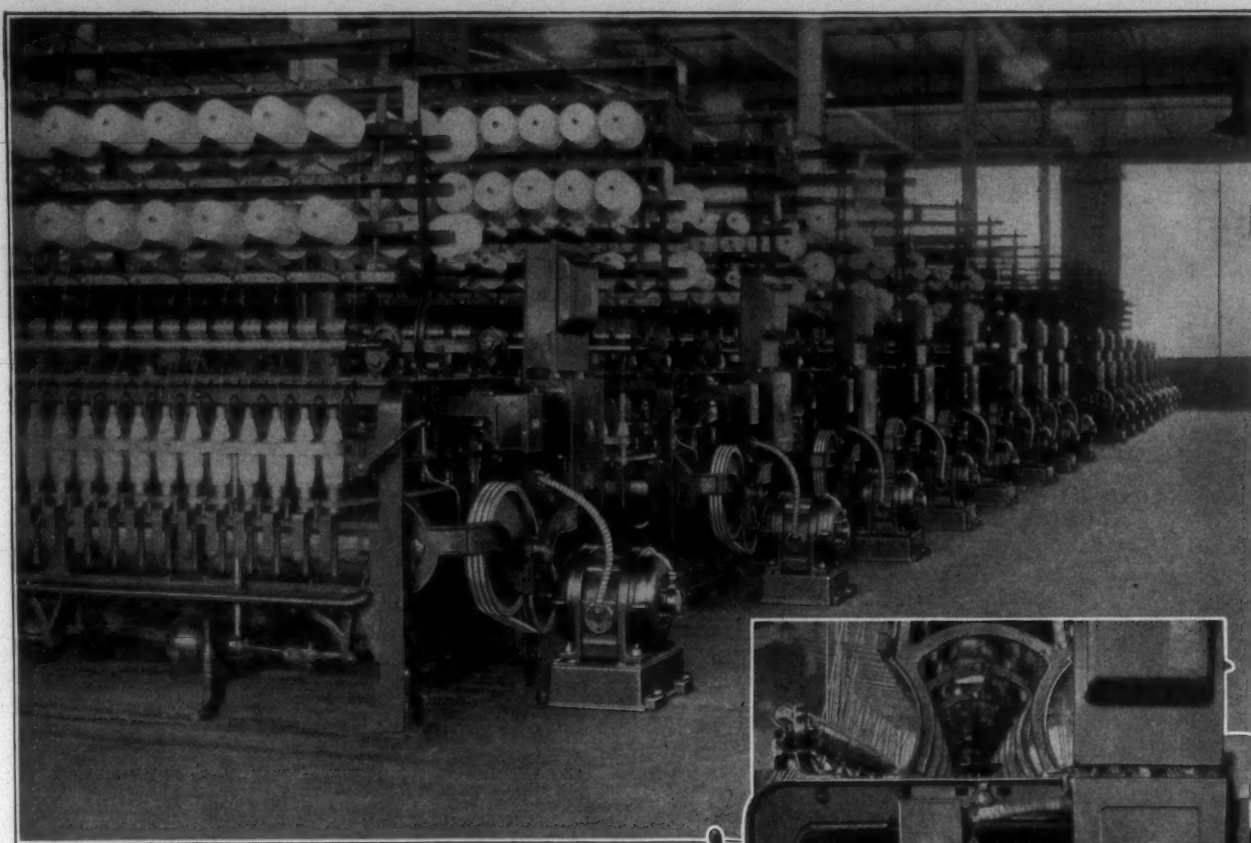
Boston

Charlotte



Right Regain





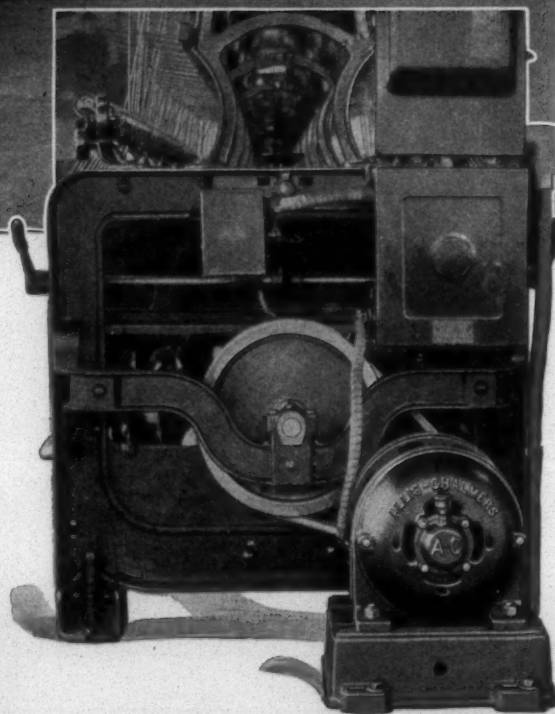
More Production— with lower first cost

AN installation of Allis-Chalmers motors and Texrope drives, as shown here, on your spinning frames or twisters will give you maximum production, with a minimum initial cost for individual drives, and a low maintenance cost.

Clean, easy on frame bearings, takes up but a little more space than the frame itself with its outboard bearing bracket, flywheel effect that provides a more gradual deceleration, and practically eliminates kinks on your cord twisters.

Won't you write our nearest office and give us an opportunity to send a representative to study your requirements and make recommendations that may assist you in improving your operating conditions.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



*Allis-Chalmers Motors and
Texrope Drives operating
twisters in a Georgia mill.*

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS and **TEXROPE DRIVES**



The Horse Car

versus

The Electric

CAN you imagine any street car company in this day and age using the horse car in competition with the modern electric?

And yet,—in the Textile Field—there are mills depending on humidifying equipment installed way back in the "Gay Nineties" who try to compete on an equal basis with mills operating at lower costs and turning out superior goods through the use of modern (and, therefore, efficient) humidifying devices and apparatus.

Scores of mill owners have already found out that excessive production costs and inferior products are traceable largely to old and inefficient humidifying equipment. They found the remedy by consulting one of Amco's specialists. These "Air Doctors" are at your service.



THIS newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.

If you can't answer these questions you ought to send for an Amco "Air Doctor" at once.

1. How much can your production costs be lowered and your product improved by the installation of modern humidifying equipment?
2. What per cent will a modern humidifying system pay you on the investment?
3. What relative humidity is giving your competitors best results in weaving, spinning, carding, knitting, roving and combing departments?

Amco "Air Doctors" gladly answer such questions as these in a written report, *made without obligating you*, after a survey of conditions in your plant.

Why not get their diagnosis? It will cost you nothing and may easily result in changing red figures into black ones.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

Air Doctors Since 1888

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Atlanta, Ga.
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1928

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Textile Engineering Progress in 1928

TEXTILE engineering made remarkable progress in 1928, according to the annual progress report issued by the Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The report of the Textile Division Executive Committee, given herewith, explains the progress referred to. The committee is composed of James W. Cox, chairman; E. H. Marble, W. L. Conrad, McRae Parker, Earl Staill and H. M. Burke. The report, signed by Mr. Cox, says:

It is a great pleasure to report that the textile industry has made remarkable progress during 1928, in spite of its general depressed condition. This has not been reflected to any widespread extent in actual profits as yet, but the tide is beginning to turn and prosperity is in sight for all well managed textile concerns.

A report on the progress made during the year cannot be confined solely to technical progress, as other changes, although somewhat intangible and indefinite at the present moment, are more important than the purely technical advancement.

Changed Mental Attitude

Undoubtedly, the most radical and best advance in our industry during the year is the changed mental attitude of many textile men as to the industry in general, and their own businesses in particular, in realizing that the old methods of financing, selling and manufacturing, which built up the industry in years past, are not infallible, are not adequate for today, and that there may be better ways of running a textile business at the present time.

This changed mental change augurs well for the future, as a turn from a satisfied state of mind to a reasonably unsatisfied state, has always been a beneficial stimulant to any industry, and will be to ours.

This attitude is, of course, not as yet by any means universal, but there has been a very noticeable change, due perhaps to a great extent to strenuous competition and small profits, if any. The present mental state will permit the proper type of mergers to be consummated, but not the old time consolidations which, because of their fundamental structure, management, or both, invariably failed. Many keen men believe such mergers will be the salvation of the industry. Time only

will tell. The old individualism, however, is rapidly being eliminated.

There have been some decided advances in management and the technical end of processing, machinery, equipment, apparatus, etc., as well as great improvement in styling and designing, but they cannot be considered as fundamentally vital as the change in mental attitude.

List of Important Advances

Generally considering all the major branches of the industry, it would seem that the most important advances during the year are:

1. Definite increases in output per machine, and a tendency to increase output per employee.
2. The discovery that mass production in itself, is not a money maker today.
3. A slow but sure realization that high machinery speeds do not necessarily or usually mean high production or low cost per unit.
4. A general recognition that the supply of textiles still exceeds the demand (hard for many mill men to acknowledge), and that the almost continual buyer's market existing today probably will continue for some time.
5. Products must be developed and made that fill the buyer's desire or need, with particular stress on color, decoration and finish, real wear being a minor factor.
6. Hand-to-mouth buying evidently has come to stay.
7. More accurate and more uniform cost systems are necessary.
8. The conviction that elimination of waste and reduction of seconds is a decided money maker.
9. The older methods of management are no longer profitably workable. They should be disregarded as obsolete and replaced by principles of management, based on facts rather than tradition or theory. Only those concerns willing to accept these facts and base their management accordingly, can hope to survive.
10. Out-of-date men, methods and machines are fast being eliminated.
11. More technically trained men are needed in both mills and selling houses.
12. The great interest in research being manifested by a few progressive concerns.
13. Disregard to a small extent the traditional interpretation of stand-

ardization as something fixed and permanent, not only in regard to products, but to machines, equipment and methods of processing.

From a broad general standpoint covering all branches of the industry, rayon has undoubtedly made the most radical advances, followed by cotton goods manufacturing. Rayon has the distinction of being used more extensively than ever before in practically all lines in the trade, even being employed for industrial use. Outside of the two divisions mentioned above, it is practically impossible to state with any degree of exactness what other branch has progressed the most.

The progress made in the major branches of the industry follows:

Rayon's Progress

There has been a more widespread use of rayon in the textile industry than ever before. This has been due to the much improved yarns produced by the rayon manufacturers, better methods of handling in textile mills, and somewhat to improved machinery and equipment.

Rayon yarns have not only improved as to general properties and quality, but are now made in finer sizes and finer filaments, as well as not being bleached so heavily as formerly, all of which are a decided boon.

The improvement has been in all kinds of rayon yarns, with standard denier rayons; special denier rayons, and spun rayons made from either waste of cut filaments (occasionally termed "staple fiber").

The progress of rayon in the industry has been so remarkable that this year more pounds will be used than silk.

The intelligent use of both denier and spun rayon has helped almost all branches of the industry, but the unintelligent use or employment of poor grades, particularly in the manufacture of low grade fabrics, has been a detriment, and generally a financial loss, whenever used in this manner. There has been considerable progress in the development of all-rayon fabrics.

The most important uses of rayon in mixture fabrics are described under various other headings in this report. Noticeable progress has been made in more even denier of yarn, more regular chemical composition, better grading, better put-up, proper conditioning, improved oiling, better winding and warping, more care in

finishing, development of the rayon voile as a commercial product, development of rayon velvet, refinements in machinery, particularly warping and weaving, and better controlled humidification.

Cotton Manufacturing

There is no one particular outstanding advance in cotton goods manufacturing. Perhaps the greatest improvements have been in methods of management, methods of processing, and more definitely controlling processing. There has been, however, a considerable amount of general progress in spinning, weaving and finishing.

Noticeable progress has been in the following lines:

Multiple machine operation, sometimes termed the stretching-out process. While this idea had been used (and abused) previously to some extent, it is only during the last year that its real value has been recognized by both employer and employee. Naturally, it applies more to the production of staples than of fancies, but where adaptable, every mill will be forced to use it, or else forego a large part of possible profits.

More careful selection of cotton.

More thorough mixing.

Oiling of stock before picking.

Better methods of picking, particularly the use of the so-called one-process picking.

Better and more humidification, especially the realization that for best results, the humidity and temperature must not necessarily be the same in each process.

General refinements in machinery, particularly in the use of better machined parts, anti-friction bearings and chain drives.

Considerable improvement in auxiliary equipment.

Better chemical control.

More universal use of temperature and pressure controls.

Woolen and Worsted

Broadly speaking, there has been comparatively little progress in the woolen and worsted branches of the trade, and the tendency still is to stick to the old ways of manufacturing and selling. A few concerns, however, have made decided progress, principally by the employment of denier rayon, spun rayon, and rayon waste, in both woolens and worsteds. There has been some slight use of cotton machinery

(Continued on Page 26)

Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition

THE Commercial of Manchester, England, gives the following description of machinery exhibited during the recent Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition held in that city:

Artificial Silk Machines.

Some of the most interesting machines are for the manufacture and treatment of artificial silk, and it would be strange if it were not so in view of the great development of this section of the textile industry. There is a centrifugal type of spinning machine, the new features of which are in connection with the arrangements for dealing with the liquors overflowing from the spinning baths and running from the center channel and the division of the traverse into sections, the rise and fall of which do not synchronize but follow each other so that an even strain and a perfectly balanced shaft obtained. Each section of the machine is driven by independent cams which, in turn, are operated by a shaft; not only is torque trouble eliminated, but any length of machine can be built.

The processing of artificial silk has called for the solution of many exceedingly difficult problems, and the question of sizing has exercised the minds of some of the most brilliant chemists and engineers. There are two noteworthy sizing machines at the exhibition and they have both their own peculiar advantages. The question of whether the bobbin-to-bobbin type of machine, with a flat steam-heated table, or what may be termed the cylindrical type is the better is very controversial. It is difficult indeed to estimate the comparative values of the two types, and one must be satisfied here to describe briefly the two machines at the exhibition.

On the new Livesey and Crowther bobbin-to-bobbin machine the artificial silk is wound in its soft state and the bobbins are placed on pegs in a creel which holds 160 bobbins. The threads unwind easily without being stretched, as there is no drag on them. Each thread passes singly over a roller revolving slowly in the size trough, and the sizing roller revolves in the opposite direction to the travel of the yarn in order to lay down broken filaments. With this machine 30 to 40 yards a minute may be sized in 200 to 150 denier viscose yarn, and a noteworthy feature of the machine is that if a thread breaks or runs out it is not necessary to stop the machine but simply to piece the broken thread.

The Johnson sizing machine (Textile Accessories, Ltd.) is apparently very efficient and capable of a high production. The large-diameter tin-copper rotary drying cylinders are built to withstand a pressure of 60 pounds, though satisfactory results are obtained with a much lower pressure. On this machine, with a production of from eighty to thirty yards a minute, the warp comes in direct contact with the drying surfaces of the cylinders, which are gear-driven and carry the warp from the let-off beam to the taker-

up at a uniform speed. An important feature of the machine is a variable-speed drive. As can be readily understood, in changing to a heavy sizing job—that is, in sizing warps that have a large number of ends—a lower speed is required than in sizing light warps, and the variable-speed drive enables this to be done readily. A three-roll "quetsch" is used to obtain a minimum amount of stretch.

Preparing Plant.

The blowing-room is not well represented at the exhibition. P. and C. Garnett, Ltd. (Cleckheaton), show a standard type of machine for the opening and carding of cotton and other textile fibres and wastes, on which there is a three-speed gearbox fitted to the feed table in order that the speeds of the feed may be changed rapidly. Another machine that can be used for any kind of blowing-room waste and will open up roving waste is shown by J. Greenhalgh and Sons, Ltd. (Oldham). The feed on the machine is by lattice to a 12-inch licker-in. It is worthy of mention that under the licker-in there is an adjustable arrangement consisting of two movable mote knives and a brush roller, and these can be set very quickly.

The next step is to the carding engine, and several of these are exhibited. Artificial silk cut staple fibre has come into use in increasing quantities recently, and Platt Bros. have designed a carding engine with revolving flats for dealing with it. The card is 40 inches wide, and the taker-in is 9½ inches in diameter, while the cylinder is 50 inches in diameter with 90 S. S. flats, 1½ inches wide; the doffer, fitted with an improved type of comb, is 27 inches in diameter, and there is a 4-inch calendar delivery and coiler for cans 36 inches by 9 inches. Features of the machine are that the flats have a reverse direction of movement, and here is a patented roller-stripping device to return the strip to the cylinder for blending with incoming material. The chief feature of a revolving flat carding engine by Howard and Bullough, Ltd., is a new design of individual motor drive by chain, in which the chain wheel on the motor shaft and a centrifugal clutch coupling form one unit and drive a chain wheel on the cylinder shaft which forms part of a second clutch introduced to allow the stripping and grinding operations to take place as usual. On a carding machine by Asa Lees and Co., Platt's metallic clothing is shown, which is made from a thin strip of steel about 1-32 inch thick with rigid needle points. It is claimed for this metallic clothing that without stripping or grinding the cylinder and doffer will keep clean for weeks, while the stiver is exceptionally regular.

For combers one turns almost subconsciously to the stand of J. Hetherington and Sons, and there is to be seen a new model of the Nasmith comber with several distinctive features. A six-inch cylinder with twenty rows of needles gives

more cleaning power than the five-inch cylinder with its seventeen rows of needles formerly used. There are four different methods of regulating the waste of this machine: (1) The usual way by altering the distance between the detaching roller and the nipper when the latter is at its nearest; (2) by altering the height of the lip of the nipper in relation to the steel detaching roller, a new and particularly useful way where very low percentage of waste is required, the change being made without having to reset the nipper to the cylinder needles; (3) by the regulation of the drawback feed, and by combining this with (2) the waste can be made anything from 5 per cent to 30 per cent without touching the top comb and without raising the nipper off the cylinder; (4) by regulating the time when the combs enter the lap.

A Nasmith comber is also exhibited by Asa Lees and Co., and this machine also has a number of distinctive features. The aspirator is driven so that the fan can be running constantly, and there is a new method of applying pressure to the feed rollers, a revolving cleaner roller, and a new setting arrangement for nippers. This comber also has a six-inch diameter cylinder with 20 rows of needles.

Ring Frames.

As already mentioned there are no mules exhibited, but there are a number of ring frames. Platt Bros., J. Hetherington and Sons, and Tweedales and Smalley are three firms with ring frames on their stands. It may be remembered that at the last textile machinery exhibition in Manchester three years ago there was much talk about high drafting, but this has now ceased to be a novelty. Platt Bros. exhibit a new model of ring-frame which has 96 spindles, and the machine is equipped with four different systems for high-draft spinning. One of these is an arrangement with a hollow steel top roller for second line, another is an arrangement with a loose boss top roller for second line, then there is the "C. S. and L." system, with patent flexible leather-covered roller, and the "Toenniessen" system of weighting with first and third lines of rollers, leather-covered and dead-weighted. Each of the four systems has four rows of rollers, and one side of the frame is spinning from intermediate bobbins, two-hank single roving, and the other side from roving bobbins, four-hank double roving, American cotton, producing counts 36's with 18 of a draft in each case. The roller gearing on the ring frame is so arranged that only two changes are necessary to obtain drafts from 3 to 40, and, when taken in sections with the intermediate change set, only one change is necessary for draft ranges from, say, 3 to 15, 15 to 28, or 12 to 25.

On the Tweedales and Smalley ring-frame the high-draft system is one with four lines of top and bottom rollers, the extra row being a ½-inch diameter pair of rollers introduced just behind the front line,

the top roller being a steel tube with cast iron ends, and thus comparatively light. On the Hetherington frame a noteworthy feature is that while one side is arranged for high draft the other is for normal drafting, and four lines of top and bottom rollers are employed. While the front bottom roller is, as usual, ¾-inch in diameter, and it is fluted along its entire length. The second line top roller is also ¾-inch in diameter, and is made hollow and light for counts above 40's, while for coarse counts a cast-iron roller can be employed with tapered nipples. The distance between the first and second lines, and also between the second and third lines, can be adjusted, but that between the third and fourth lines is fixed. The draft between the third and fourth lines is the normal one of 1.06 to 1.07, while that between the second and third lines is 1.25, this helping to reduce the draft between the first and second lines. The draft between the latter may be anything up to, say, 25 or even 30, according to the class of cotton used. This is the system of the Rob Schaefflibaum Company.

It may be well to consider briefly two systems of high drafting which have come into prominence—the V. T. R. and the Casablancas systems. The V. T. R. pull-through system is applicable to existing machinery, and is exhibited by Henry Meynell and Co., Ltd. The conversion of an ordinary ring frame is made by fitting a ring grooved top middle roller. The Casablancas system is well known, but recent improvements consist of an alteration in the design of the cradle and tension wire, which renders the whole mechanism much simpler and avoids the risk of an accumulation of fluff or dirt. The mechanism works very sweetly.

In dealing with spinning one must mention a ring spinning machine of Ernest Scragg and Sons, Ltd. (Macclesfield), which is shown in operation spinning silk on one side and artificial silk on the other. The spindle speed of the machine is from 4,000 to 7,000 r.p.m., and there is a special belt reversing gear for the spindle drive. This spinning frame was designed to take up to 12 threads, each of which is passed through a drop wire of the patent stop-motion, which, when put into operation, puts the spindle out of contact with its driving belt, and the application of a brake to the spindle stops the feed-roller, which is spirally grooved to prevent slack or loopy threads.

Winding Machines.

Winding frames form a considerable proportion of the exhibits, and although it is proposed here to describe only a few, yet all those on view have some distinctive features. On the Universal Winding Company's stand much attention is being given to the jumbo cone recently introduced for the knitting industry. It is claimed that a perfectly wound 3 pound cone, so evenly tensioned that delivery to the knitting machine is perfectly regular, is obtain-

(Continued on Page 12)

To crepes de chine and flat crepes, *du Pont Super-Extra gives softness and richness*

FOR crepe de chine, rayon yarn of the finest filament must be used to obtain the necessary sheerness. Producers of high quality crepes have also discovered that the yarn must be of the softest character, to avoid harshness in the finished fabric.

Du Pont Super-Extra is particularly adapted to the making of fine rayon crepes because of its perfection along these lines:

Its greater number of filaments per thread results in better body, greater fullness and "bloom" in the fabric.

It has extra softness and pliability. While retaining its uniform quality, its twist lends

to crepes a superb draping quality.

It has unusual strength. This is important since rayon crepes must wear and wash.

For crepes of every kind, for rayon-and-cotton radiums, for transparent velvets, for rayon-warp wool-filled fabrics, du Pont Super-Extra is today the preferred yarn of makers of the finer qualities, because of its all-around excellence.

Du Pont and du Pont alone makes Super-Extra. It is the only rayon of its kind. For samples and prices, write or wire Du Pont Rayon Co. Inc., Dept. B, 2 Park Avenue, New York.

Member of The Rayon Institute of America, Inc.



DU PONT SUPER-EXTRA RAYON



Increasing Speed of Textile Weaving Requires Shuttles of Recognized Quality

IMPROVED automatic looms running at higher speeds require shuttles of recognized quality to keep pace with advanced weaving methods.

Williams' Shuttles have followed the standards of quality established years ago, while keeping abreast with improvements made in weaving equipment.

The result is Williams' Shuttles are ready to withstand additional burdens that faster looms impose upon them.

Other Williams Products

HEDDLES—HEDDLE FRAMES

WOOL AND COTTON CARDS

The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative

Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Efficient Mergers Offer Hope of Textile Trade

GORDON BUNKER, of Bliss, Fab-yan & Co., reviewing the textile situation in the opening conference of a series on this industry at the meeting of the textile section, New York Board of Trade, declared mill combinations with attendant savings in overhead and selling costs offer a possible solution to present unsatisfactory competition. He traced changes in market conditions, due primarily to the overproduction which followed wartime demand.

Mr. Bunker's address was: "Our industry in the past ten years has experienced the heights of prosperity and the depths of adversity. Years ago when our business of manufacturing was in its infancy we were practically free from competition; our goods were sought for and when the mills' reputation for quality was well established it was not unusual to allot the production. Even then there were, to be sure, mills inefficiently operated, over-capitalized, or badly merchandised, who suffered for these sins, but for the most part the mill business was highly profitable and mill shares were eagerly sought for investment purposes.

"But the old order has definitely changed. The necessities of the late war led to a large increase in our productive capacity; in 1914 there were 32,107,572 spindles in the United States. In 1927 there were 34,409,910 spindles in the country. Added to this was the institution of night running, largely by the mills of the South, so that while the spindleage increase was about 7 per cent from 1914 to 1927 the increase in domestic consumption of cotton for the same period was almost 30 per cent.

"Following the war the demand for goods was unceasingly strong until we reached the high water mark of prices in the spring of 1920. Then the balloon was punctured and our market rapidly receded until the low water mark of July, 1921, was reached and we had suffered a decline in prices in one year's time of about 74 per cent. The tremendous increase in our consumption of cotton inevitably led us into a highly competitive market with each mill scrambling for a place in the sun.

"Since then this situation has been further complicated by the radical change in the requirements of the consuming public. A striking instance of this is gingham, which, as we all know, was one of the most popular fabrics for women's wear, and on this fabric alone there was running at one time close to 80,000 looms. Now it is doubtful if there is much more than 10 or 15 per cent of this number operated. This situation is true of many other fabrics which have been staple for over half a century and which now have almost passed out of existence. This has placed an additional burden on the mills which have found it extremely difficult to adapt their equipment to other fabrics without almost rebuilding their plants.

"Old ways and old traditions had

to give way. There is no longer a comfortable margin for error. The acme of efficiency is demanded, and where it has not been in evidence we have seen, and will continue to see, liquidation of the property.

"In many instances the mill executives failed to see the handwriting on the wall—or, seeing it, declined to believe it, with the natural result that their resources became dissipated and liquidation was forced upon them. Where, however, the situation was faced courageously and the surgeon's knife was applied we have seen many mills emerging from this terrible slough of despond, and we find them stronger and better than ever.

"There is no place today for the drone or the non-productive employee, whether he be in the executive's chair or laboring in the mill. Each factor in the business, whether man or method, must be tried before the tribunal of modern requirements, and if unable to prove a right to exist must be discarded.

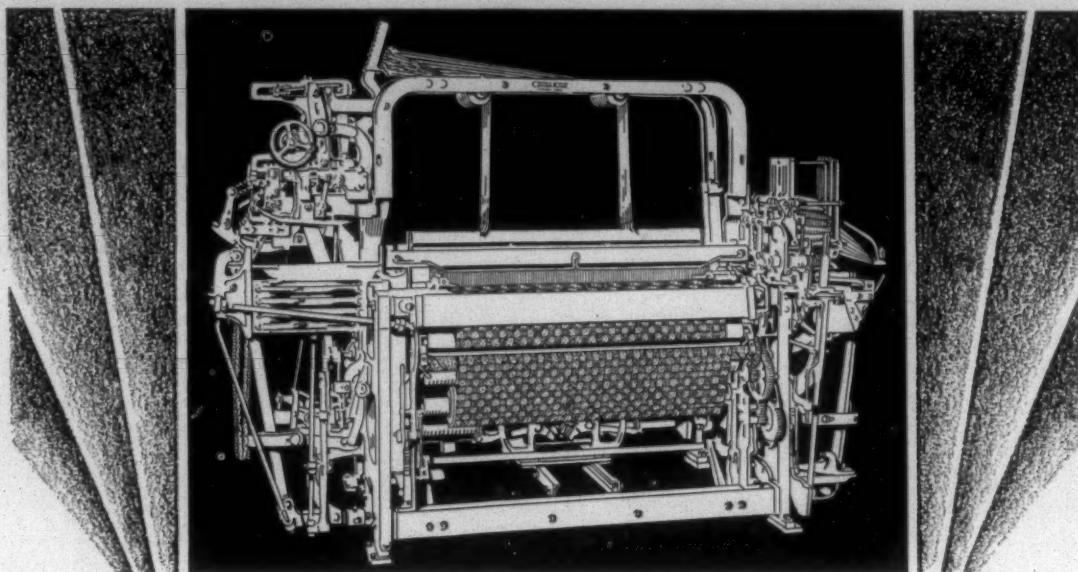
"It has been found that many operations in the mill may be lengthened out and costs lowered by increasing the work done per individual, paying him more but lessening the number employed, resulting in increased return both to employer and to employee. Closer contact has been established between the manufacturing and the selling end. It is now a well recognized fact that there is a very definite community of interest between the mill and the selling house. One cannot succeed without the full co-operation of the other.

"Besides the efficiency demanded in the producing end of the business, equal demand for efficiency is made in the merchandising of the product. Since 1920 the buyer has been definitely in the saddle and the seller has been doing the walking. The selling houses must study every market where their goods may be expected to go. They must know the condition of their customers and their customer's business. They must know why their customers buy certain goods and the purpose for which they are to be used, so that their mills may be properly advised as to trade requirements.

"There has been a marked change for the better in the relationship of selling houses to each other. The old days of distrust and suspicious are giving way to the principle of mutual confidence and support. This is evidenced most strongly by the fact that the Association of Textile Merchants, comprised of the selling houses of the country, has for over two years assembled each week data from the mills which it represents giving the status of the staple grey goods produced in the country, shown by the number of looms running, the orders taken, the shipments made, the stock on hand, and the unfilled orders, giving us a good barometer of the market each week.

"Besides this and many other constructive undertakings of the Asso-

(Continued on Page 27)



DOBBY LOOM (built also without dobby)

Opinions Expressed at Greenville about the new

CROMPTON & KNOWLES COTTON KING Automatic Loom

"The Cotton King Loom is the greatest improvement, as far as the weaving equipment for towels is concerned, that has been made in the last 20 years."

(Superintendent of a Large Towel Mill)

"Being equipped with these looms would insure a mill full time operation."

(Manager of Dress Goods Mill)

"I would be willing to guarantee that an installation of Cotton King Looms would pay for themselves in four years."

(Treasurer of Large Cotton Mill)

"I believe that a loom fixer can take care of 20% more of these looms than he could the older type."

(Boss Weaver of Cotton Mill)



CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER - - - CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition

(Continued from Page 8)

ed; the press-off is thus obviated, and stockings are of absolutely equal length. The Universal Winding Company have a high-speed warper, which is one of the important features of the exhibition, and there is a 60 G. F. cone or cheese winder of 26 spindles winding cones as a supply for the warping creel, which is of the magazine type. This cheese winder can wind yarns at from 400 to 600 yards a minute. On the magazine creel two cones form a supply for one end of warp, and the end of one cone is tied to the commencing end of its twin cone. The value of the arrangement is that there is virtually an inexhaustible supply, and the warper need not be stopped to fill the places of empty cones with full ones.

Some of the finest winders at the exhibition are on the stand of Joseph Stubbs, Ltd. It may be well to draw attention to a new type of artificial silk reel that is being shown. The purpose of this is to reel yarns of artificial silk from "cakes" in the wet state or from bobbins into hanks. The machine is doubled sided and of the fixed swift type; each swift will reel two hanks, being a complete unit with its own motions. The collapsing motion is very simple after the hanks have been doffed, and the swift automatically returns to its normal circumference. The drive is by steel roller chains

and friction clutches, and the "cakes" are arranged below the swift in two heights.

The Schweiter winding machines are well known, and several of these are on exhibition. There is a high-speed pirn winder with positive drive, but progressive starting of the spindle to avoid breakage of the yarn. A very interesting machine is a "spindleless" hank to flanged-bobbin winder for artificial silk, for which it is claimed that there is no possibility of the yarn being stretched, the machine having an automatic stop-motion. The winding spindle having been eliminated, the time usually taken in putting on and taking off the bobbins is saved. Some distinctive winding machines are shown by T. Holt, Ltd. (Rochdale), one of these being the new high-speed "Foster Cone" machine for making cones from yarn in the form of cops. This machine has 40 drums, 20 on each side, and an interesting feature is a tension device and slub-catcher which is self-threading. The Ateliers Roannais de Construction are exhibiting several winders, one being fitted with the "Brugger" expanding swift. There are certain firms that one associates immediately with winding frames, and one of these is Arundel Coulthard and Co., who are displaying a quick-traverse winding frame with several special features, one of which is a patented arrangement to the cradles for making cones with sauccered ends. A robustly constructed artificial silk bobbin winder is exhibited by Prince Smith and Sons, Ltd.

(Keighley), who have also several other machines on their stand, including a new design to twist two single threads together from bobbins, cheeses, or hanks, and to deliver the two-fold yarn on to spools ready for the loom or on to double-ended bobbins ready for the winding frame or creel. The twist is controlled by the vertical trap rollers, and a new automatic arrangement is embodied which controls the trap levers when the machine is started and stopped.

Automatic and Other Looms.

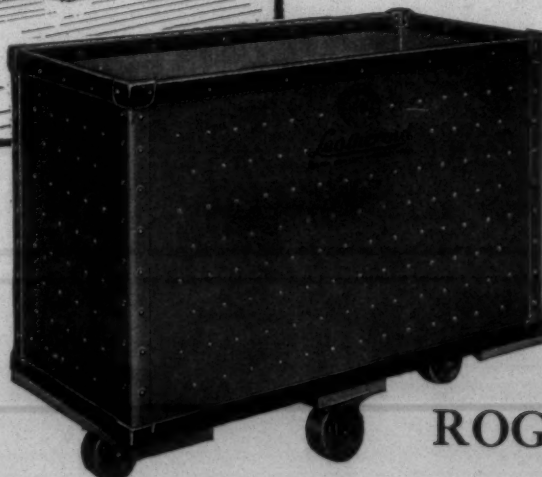
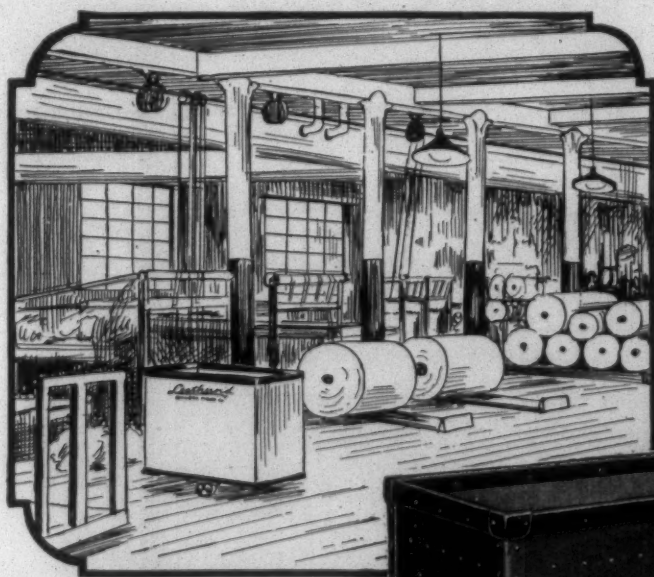
No textile machine has been subjected to greater criticism in recent years than the loom, and yet the ordinary loom, while it may have some drawbacks, is a remarkably efficient machine. Interest has, of course, been concentrated recently on automatic looms, and there are people who believe that the introduction of automatic looms into all the Lancashire mills would make the cotton trade once again prosperous. It is rather a pity that all the makes of automatic looms should not have been shown, but, while there are notable absentees, the three automatic looms being exhibited are of great interest and are worthy of the most careful consideration.

It may be well to deal first with the Gawsworth self-weaving attachment, as it differs from all other automatic weaving devices in that there is no shuttle in the accepted sense of the term. The Gawsworth device is remarkably efficient, and

the only criticism one can make is that it appears to be rather complicated and that there would probably be a difficulty when first installed in getting tacklers—who are not skilled mechanics—to make any necessary adjustments. In the Gawsworth loom a "carrier" takes the place of the shuttle and there is an endless supply of weft outside the loom which is cut into lengths sufficient for two picks only. A pair of weft clipping and severing devices co-act with means for drawing out a correct length of weft into a loop and the weft carrier conveys the individual lengths of each loop through the warp shed. The weft carrier is taken across the loom similarly to an ordinary shuttle and the clips and weft-cutting devices are automatically operated to hold, release, and cut the weft as required. A very satisfactory selvage is obtained, and it is claimed that the loom is a perfect weft mixer and will weave pick-and-pick effects satisfactorily. As the carrier is very light, there would appear to be justification for the claim that warp breakages are comparatively few.

Neither the Terry nor the Whitaker weft-replenishing mechanisms are being shown for the first time. The Terry device is very simple, and there is no slowing down of the loom while the cop is being changed; it is adaptable to fast-reel or loose-reel or over-pick or under-pick looms. The Whittaker attachment is now fairly well known; it is very simple and effective and can be ap-

(Continued on Page 32)



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The name Leatheroid covers a complete line of all types of receptacles used in factories, mills, warehouses, etc., for transporting and storing raw materials, parts, cuttings, scraps and waste.

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6,388 sq. ft. of Arm-
strong's Corkboard,
2 inches thick, were
applied to the top of
the concrete roof slab.



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1. It maintains more constant temperature conditions.
2. By preventing condensation (ceiling sweat), it tends to keep the moisture content uniform.

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All of this can be easily overcome by insulating the roof. A layer of Armstrong's Corkboard makes a roof so nearly heat-tight that the loss through it is almost negligible. As a result, heat is conserved and fuel saved, room temperatures are maintained more uniformly, and most impor-

tant of all, condensation and drip are *absolutely prevented*.

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Armstrong Engineers have made a thorough study of the condensation problem, and are always available for consultation and advice. Send for the Armstrong book "The Insulation of Roofs to Prevent Condensation." It covers the subject in a thoroughly able manner, citing many examples of the successful use of Armstrong's Corkboard in correcting condensation troubles. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 105 Twenty-fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto 2.

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Southern Agent

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

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Georgia Association

Helps Cotton Growers

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, it was unanimously voted to contribute one thousand dollars to the State College of Agriculture, to be used by them in their "More and Better Cotton Contest" for 1929. This is the third successive year that this contribution has been made by this Association. In discussing the matter, the members of the board were very enthusiastic in their endorsement of the splendid work being done through these annual contests.

Up until 1927 the contest was conducted strictly on the basis of yield and cost of production per acre, the staple and character of the cotton grown, having nothing to do with the awarding of the prizes. Before the opening of the 1927 contest the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia asked that another phase be added to this contest—that of selecting the winners on the basis of the staple and character of the cotton. In order to create interest in this phase of the contest the association offered \$1,000 to be used as prizes. The same contribution was made in 1928 and now as plans are being made for the 1929 contest the contribution has again been repeated.

With the steady growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in Georgia, it became necessary for the mills to purchase ever-increasing quantities of cotton outside the State, to meet their spinning requirements, and while Georgia produces approximately the number of bales consumed by Georgia mills, in an investigation made in 1927 by the United States Department of Agriculture, it was found that Georgia mills were purchasing more than fifty per cent of their cotton outside the State, because Georgia grown cotton would not meet the spinning requirements of Georgia mills. This condition was not favorable to either the farmers or the manufacturers, for obvious reasons.

Therefore, it was decided to correct this situation as far as possible. The association made several extensive surveys and furnished the Agricultural College with information showing the number of bales of each of the grades and staples used by Georgia mills during the year, together with the amount of cotton purchased within and without the State. Then the Department of Agronomy showed by actual tests that the vast majority of this cotton could be grown both profitably and efficiently by the farmers of Georgia. So in order to encourage the Georgia farmers to grow cotton suitable for the spinning requirements of Georgia mills, thereby meeting the competition of farmers west of the Mississippi river, where the cost of production is exceedingly low, the association decided to work in co-operation with the Agricultural School, through the medium of the "More and Better Cotton Per Acre" contests.

At the same time many mills be-

gan purchasing high grade seeds in carload lots and distributing them among the farmers in their communities. The result has been a growing demand for these seeds, so that during the past year it has been impossible, in some cases, to meet this demand. Entire communities of farmers are growing cotton that their neighboring mills can use, and are selling the cotton and the seed direct to these mills, being paid the extra premium to which the extra staple and grade entitled them. It is obvious that this had been advantageous to both the farmer and the manufacturer.

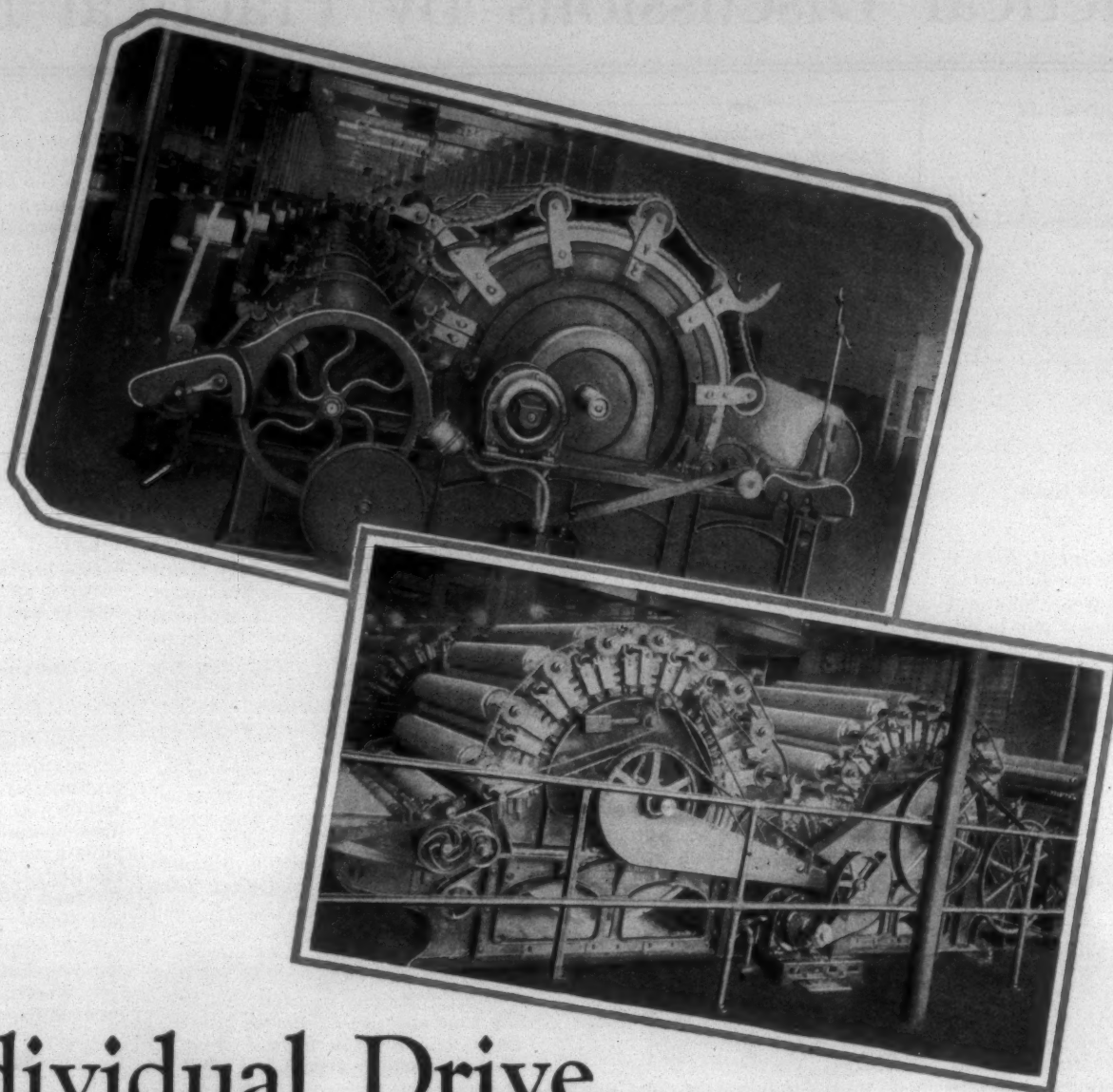
One mill has been conducting several large experimental farms, in an effort to determine the best variety of cotton that can be grown in that community and which will be suitable for that particular mill. Another large mill group has worked out a plan whereby all the farmers in a large surrounding section pool their extra staple cotton and sell it all at one time to these mills. They receive the extra premium on this cotton by selling direct to the mill and the mill saves the freight from far distant points.

The growth and success of the Five Acre Contest has been most gratifying and satisfactory, with the result that the grade and staple of Georgia cotton is being rapidly improved with so much land under intensive and supervised cultivation.

In 1926 the total prizes offered amounted to \$1,000 and only yield and cost of production was considered. This was the first year of the contest and eight hundred (800) entrants from 76 counties were enrolled. This meant that 4,000 acres of cotton was carefully cultivated. Of this number only 98 finished with reports that met the requirements of the contest. The average was 536 pounds of lint cotton per acre and the average profit was \$30.74 per acre. The average production cost was 7 2-3 cents per pound of lint. The highest yield in the 1926 contest was 9 2-3 bales per acre and the lowest production cost was 3 cents per pound of lint cotton.

Because of the large crop of 1926, with the resulting low price paid for cotton, interest in the 1927 contest fell behind somewhat. Another important factor was the more rigid requirements of the 1927 contest. This was the year in which the grade and staple feature was added, and a total of about \$6,000 in prizes was offered. Only 470 entrants from 71 counties were enrolled, but of this number, 131 completed the contest and 2,350 acres were under supervised cultivation. The largest yield in 1927 on five acres was made by L. S. Strickland, of Royston, Ga. He made 6,438 pounds of lint cotton, or slightly less than 13 bales on his five acres. His net profit was \$1,080.94 on the five acres, an average of \$216.19 per acre. His cotton, of the Piedmont Cleveland variety, was

(Continued on Page 34)



Individual Drive of cotton and woolen cards

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General Electric supplies complete electric equipment to the textile industry—equipment backed by these great unseen services: unexcelled facilities for research, design, and construction.

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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Shuttle Measurements

Editor:

I am much puzzled about the holding capacity of the shuttles on my looms. I buy shuttles which are 1½-inch wide inside. I make my filling bobbins 1 5-16-inch of diameter. This allows 1-2-inch of space on either side of the bobbin for clearance. And yet there is a constant howl about the bobbins being too large. I would like to hear from other mill men as to what I should do about a case like this?

ALA.

Overworn Steel Rolls

Editor:

When the flutings on the steel rolls of my spinning frames because dulled by excessive wear, should I buy new ones, or does it pay better to re flute them?

MISS.

Light Distribution to Save Costs

Editor:

In planning a good system of lighting, are there any written specified rules for the distribution of lights per machine? That is, how many looms, cards and other machines per lamp or how many lamps per machine?

OVERHEAD.

Soft Spun Filling

Editor:

When weaving soft spun filling, why is it that the full bobbins, as delivered from the spinning room, are larger in the weaving room and in the shuttles, than when doffed at the spinning frames?

CONN.

The reason for this I will explain is that soft spun filling requires a light ring traveler. The bobbins are filled softly wound. The twist being scant does not bind the fibres so closely. The result is that when the filling is delivered to the weaving department and steamed, wet or conditioned in any way, the yarn on the bobbin easily swells or expands and makes the bobbins much larger than when doffed. On all soft spun filling, allowance must be made for the natural expansion of the yarn in the weave room. If any attempt is made to fit a shuttle at the spinning frame with a snug full load, the probability is that the parcel will be too large for the shuttle in the weave room.

M. A. R.

Loom Whip Roll

Editor:

When weaving sateens, should the whip roll be raised higher than the drop wires and the level of the harnesses, or should the whip roll be on the level?

FALL RIVER.

I should say that it is better, when weaving sateens, to have the whip

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

roll on the level with the eye of the drop wires and the eye of the harnesses. There will be less strain on the yarn.

WEAVER.

Wear of Shuttle

Editor:

What causes a loom shuttle to wear out faster on the harness side than on the front side?

BUYER.

I will state that if the loom shuttle boxes are perfectly smooth and set right, I would say that excessive wear on the harness side of the shuttle, is caused by the reed. Unless a reed is perfectly smooth, and the splits have been polished and the rough edges removed, it will wear out that side of the shuttle very fast.

NO. GA.

Answer to X. X. X.

Editor:

I note the following question by X. X. X.: "One of our mill's product is 36-inch 4.25 yard bag goods, warp No. 18½, filling No. 19¼; 44 picks warp, 40 picks filling.

"What class of cotton gives best results as far as breaking strength is concerned? Would like to have ideas on length of staple, character and hardness of cotton. Also where was grown."

The cotton should average middling, one inch staple and cotton grown in Georgia, North or South Carolina, should give all of the necessary strength required. If the preparatory processes are well conducted, these yarns may be made from 2 50-100 hank single roving. But if the mill can afford it, the warp could be made from 4 hank roving, run double. This would give super even strong warp. Or run the drawing frames with three processes, and run the spinning with 2 50-100 hank roving single. This process of 3 drawing should make as even and strong yarn as though made from double roving. If super strength is wanted in the cloth both ways, then I also would run the filling with the double roving process. Moreover, if even better results are desired, then I would use 1 1-16 middling cotton, etc. Trusting this is the information wanted.

FALL RIVER.

Answer to Baler

Editor:

Referring to Baler's inquiry about how it is possible to have 6 hoops distributed on a bale of cloth 36 inches long and to have the hoops 6 inches apart. Will state that it is not possible to have 6 hoops 6 inches apart on a bale 36 inches long. The solution of this problem would appear to be like this: Let us suppose that the hoops are one inch wide. Now we will put five (5) hoops on the bale in this way. The hoops will be 3½ inches from each end of the bale. Each hoop will be 6 inches apart between the hoops. Each hoop will occupy one inch of space. The five hoops will occupy 5 inches of space. There will be 3½ inches of space between each end of the bale and the end hoop, and together with the four spaces of 6 inches between the hoops we will have a total of 36 inches which accounts for all of the space.

COMPUTOR.

Gawsworth Loom Has New Features

Manchester, Eng. — The distinguishing feature of the Gawsworth automatic loom which is just being marketed by a Lancashire firm is that it weaves continuously from two cheeses or other endless supplies of weft mounted at the back of the loom. A fundamental feature of this latest loom invention is the manner in which the mechanical difficulty of the double pick is overcome.

Broadly, the Gawsworth attachment consists of means for guiding the weft from an interminable supply and for this purpose there is a pair of weft clipping and severing devices and method of drawing out the correct length of weft into a loop while the weft carrier conveys the individual lengths of each loop through the warp shed.

The weft carrier is an important feature of the invention. It is propelled to and fro in the same manner as an ordinary shuttle, but between the rear and front walls of the carrier is a deep wide channel. The weft carrier has two weft-engaging horns facing in opposite di-

rections. The weft is engaged by a horn and directed down a curved oblique slot to a gap that is undercut in the base of the carrier, and is then pushed into the channel by a depressor at the front of the loom. With the weft held at the edge of the warp, it will be caught by another horn, whence it slips down the oblique slot, and as the weft carrier travels forward it passes over the pick it has laid in the shed, and thus lays it flat with a sort of smoothing action.

The selvage made by the loom is exceptionally clean, tidy and straight. The loose ends are readily cut off, while the loom is weaving. In tests the cloth has been subjected to finishes which are exacting to the selvages, such as mercerizing and schreinerizing, and the results are satisfactory.

Greenville Mills' Dividends At \$619,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton mills of Greenville county will pay out approximately \$619,000 in dividends on January 1, it was indicated by figures compiled here. Many of the mills have not yet held their actual meetings, but it is indicated that the dividend paid will be the same as last year.

The largest dividends scheduled for distribution on January 1 are by the Woodside, Brandon and Piedmont Mills.

Tenderable Cotton

Washington. — Of cotton ginned prior to November 1 at 10,160,997 bales, Department of Agriculture estimates total tenderable at 8,645,752 bales or 85.9 per cent, and 1,501,879 or 14.78 per cent as untenderable. Of cotton ginned 10,147,631 bales are classed as upland cotton, and of this total 9,147,105 bales was graded white, 211,771 extra white, 770,333 spotted and the balance from yellow tinged to blue stained. Of upland cotton 1,452,200 bales were 13-16 inch and under or 14.2 per cent; 4,084,836 or 40.20 per cent ¾ inch staple; 2,428,633 or 23.90 per cent 15-16 inch staple; 1,219,619 or 12 per cent 1 1-32 inches. Balance of about 9 per cent of total ranged from 1 1-6 to over 1¼ inches. Of total tenderable cotton 7,686,593 bales were ¾ inch to 1 1-32 inch inclusive and 959,159 over 1 1-32 inch.

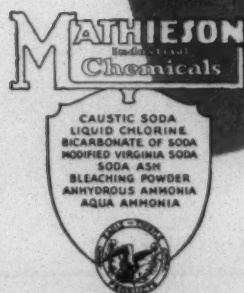
"Roofs that Pay Dividends"

Under the above caption, the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company, of Pennsylvania, has issued a booklet Armstrong's Corkboard for roofing and insulating purposes. The book tells a very interesting story of the Armstrong products and their application and gives much information of practical value to manufacturers.

There is no substitute for experience



...when you build a new addition to your plant



WHEN the problem of enlarging your plant comes up—when you consider the question of new equipment, new processes, and new buildings in which to house them—you make sure to secure the services of the most experienced men available. In helping you solve such problems of importance there is no substitute for experience.

Likewise, in placing the contract for your Liquid Chlorine requirements, there is no substitute for valuable experience. The manufacture and distribution of Liquid Chlorine demand elaborate equipment of the most modern type. They require the services of technical men with years of wide experience. They demand the full cooperation of an organization whose broad experience is unchallenged and whose facilities for serving Chlorine purchasers are nation-wide.

Mathieson's experience in serving leading industrial users of Liquid Chlorine, month after month, year after year, is your best guarantee of satisfactory service. Consult us now concerning your Chlorine requirements for 1929.

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Program for Dyers' Meeting

The complete program for the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held in Greenville, Saturday shows that a number of technical papers, group discussions and a banquet will be the principal features.

The opening program will begin at the Poinsett Hotel at 1 p. m. The speakers will be E. F. Walker of Boston, Mass., on "Advantages of Temperature Control in Finishing Plants;" J. R. White of Charlotte on "Preparation, Dyeing and Developing Colors in Package Dyeing;" W. H. Ormand of Greenville, S. C., on "Single and Double Boiling for Cotton Piece Bleaching;" W. R. Ivey of Greenville on "Preparation of Yarns for Vat Dyeing Prior to Piece Bleaching;" and W. R. Wells of Spindale, N. C., on "Mercerizing Yarns With and Without the Presence of Cotton Oils and Waxes."

Group meetings will begin at 3 o'clock. The Dyers discussion will be led by T. C. King of Spartanburg, the Mercerizers gathering to be led by B. F. Mitchell of Mt. Holly, N. C., while the Bleachers and Finishers talks will be led by Julian Roberson of Yadkin, N. C.

The banquet, to be staged complimentary to the association by various individuals and organizations of the textile and allied industries, is to begin at the hotel at 7 o'clock with Mr. Haddock as toastmaster. Col. J. C. Duckworth of Greenville, S. C., chairman of the entertainment committee, is to deliver the invocation, with the address of welcome by Capt. W. P. Conyers and the response by Carl R. Harris of Cooleemee, president of the Southern Textile Association.

The program also lists the introduction of guests by the toastmaster, musical numbers by the Parker high school music department, and talks by Dr. D. W. Daniel, president of Clemson College, John W. Arrington and Otis P. Mills.

Cotton Goods Statistics For November

Consolidated reports on the production and sale of standard cotton cloths during November were issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The reports cover a period of five weeks.

Sales during November amounted to 375,163,000 yards. They were equivalent to 109.7 per cent of production, which was 341,841,000 yards. Average weekly production was 68,368,000 yards in November as compared with 71,225,000 yards during the four weeks of October.

Shipments amounted to 347,949,000 yards, or 101.8 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 388,634,000 yards, or 1.5 per cent less than they were at the beginning of the month.

Unfilled orders on November 30th amounted to 519,770,000 yards, an increase of 5.5 per cent as compared with unfilled orders on November 1st.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agencies reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The reports cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

George B. Hiss

George B. Hiss, 70 year old, retired textile executive and an organizer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, died suddenly at his home in Charlotte last Friday.

Mr. Hiss for a score of years until his retirement here in 1920 was one of the most widely known textile operators in this section, and was prominent likewise as the first secretary and as one of the first presidents of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The body was sent to Baltimore, his former home, for burial there Monday afternoon. It was accompanied by his widow; R. C. Moore of Charlotte, president of the Rhod-hiss Mills Company; E. A. Smith of Kings Mountain, a former business associate; together with Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Babb of Granite Falls, the latter being his niece.

Mr. Hiss came to Charlotte about 30 years ago in very moderate circumstances. Soon afterward he organized the George B. Hiss Oil Company, a moderately successful organization which sold lubricants to textile mills in the Carolinas. This contact with the textile industry prompted him to organize the Rhod-hiss Mills, located eight miles north of Hickory, and he served as president of that company until 1920 when he sold his entire interests there and retired.

About 1913 Mr. Hiss associated himself with another successful venture which served to increase his rapidly-growing fortune. In that year he was an organizer for the Thrift Mill at Paw Creek, which became the Kendall Mills, Inc. He was president of the mill until 1913, when he retired.

Final Crop Estimate 14,373,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—The estimated cotton production this year was 14,373,000 equivalent 500 pound bales, the Department of Agriculture announced in its final estimates of the season.

Last year's crop was 12,955,000.

The estimated yield per acre and total production by States follows:

Virginia 265 and 44,000; North Carolina 212 and 840,000; South Carolina 147 and 725,000; Georgia 131, and 1,020,000; Florida 100 and 20,300; Missouri 200 and 146,000; Tennessee 185 and 420,000; Alabama 145 and 1,090,000; Mississippi 176 and 1,470,000; Louisiana 165 and 685,000; Texas 139 and 5,150,000; Oklahoma

132 and 1,180,000; Arkansas 161 and 1,715,000; New Mexico 310 and 70,000; Arizona 320 and 134,000; California 340 and 155,000; all others 154 and 9,000.

Lower California and Old Mexico (not included in the United States total) 243 and 3,000.

The December revised estimate of the area for cotton for harvest in 1928 was announced as 45,326,000 acres compared with 40,168,000 acres in 1927 and 47,087,000 acres in 1926.

The abandonment of acreage was estimated at 3.4 per cent of the estimated acreage in cotton on July 1 compared with an abandonment after July 1 last year of 4.6 per cent. The total yield of lint cotton per acre on the area for harvest was

estimated at 151.8 pounds compared with 152.3 pounds to 1927.

Ginning Report

The Census Bureau announced that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to December 1 totalled 12,561,618 counting round bales as half bales.

The number of bales ginned by States follows:

Alabama 1,024,492; Arizona 95,566; Arkansas 1,020,401; California 123,245; Florida 19,611; Georgia 970,799; Louisiana 664,104; Mississippi 1,347,236; Missouri 94,610; New Mexico 57,335; North Carolina 740,165; Oklahoma 949,962; South Carolina 682,099; Tennessee 329,575; Texas, 4,402,693; Virginia 36,624; all other States 3,101.

Finished Cotton Goods Production and Shipments

Washington, D. C.—The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, at the request of the Federal Reserve Board, has arranged for a monthly survey within the industry. The results of the inquiries are herewith presented in tabular form. The secretary of the association makes the following statement concerning the tabulation:

The figures on the attached memorandum are compiled from the reports of 28 plants, most of which are representative plants, doing a variety of work and we believe it is well within the facts to state that these figures represent a cross section of the industry.

Note: (1) Many plants were unable to give details under the respective headings of white goods, dyed goods and printed goods, and reported their totals only; therefore, the column headed "total" does not always represent the total of the subdivisions, but is a correct total for the district.

(2) Owing to the changing character of business and the necessary changes in equipment at various finishing plants, it is impracticable to give average percentage of capacity operated in respect to white goods as distinguished from dyed goods. Many of the machines used in a finishing plant are available for both conversions, therefore the percentage of capacity operated and the work ahead is shown for white goods and dyed goods combined.

October, 1928

	White Goods	Dyed Goods	Printed Goods	Total
Total finished yards, billed during month	31,417,065	23,256,567	16,518,219	83,935,455
Total gray yardage of finishing order received	34,912,609	30,704,571	15,451,436	87,175,383
No. of cases finished goods shipped to customers	18,516	8,250	3,643	50,984
No. of cases finished goods held in storage at end of month	10,224	4,090	2,357	32,046
White & Dyed Combined				
Total average per cent of capacity operated	62		91	66
Total average work ahead at end of month expressed in days	4.1		19.7	6.

September, 1928

	White Goods	Dyed Goods	Printed Goods	Total
Total finished yards, billed during month	27,406,589	19,932,895	13,776,033	69,804,549
Total gray yardage of finishing orders received	30,220,025	24,762,676	13,808,080	74,482,639
No. of cases finished goods shipped to customers	15,162	7,046	3,373	45,767
No. of cases finished goods held in storage at end of month	8,923	4,244	2,414	33,410
White & Dyed Combined				
Total average per cent of capacity operated	58		81	61
Total average work ahead at end of month expressed in days	3.3		17	5



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Comparative tests have shown BONDARON to be the best leather obtainable for Harness Straps. The special tanning process applied is a secret one, not used in any other tannery and gives BONDARON tremendous strength and resiliency.

Conclusive Proof

After making comparative tests with every kind of Harness Straps known, one of the largest weaving mills in the South placed an order for 70,000 BONDARON Harness Straps because the test proved that BONDARON gives much longer wear and practically eliminates the report of "Harness Down" and the costly stoppage of looms, loom fixer's time, loss of production, seconds in cloth, etc.

Reduces Operating Costs

What other large mills have saved by using BONDARON Harness Straps, you can save.

BONDARON Harness Straps will outwear three to five of the ordinary kind and do far better work. Figured on a yearly basis, this represents a considerable saving.

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Send for a sample or trial order, place them on your loom and watch results.

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the asking. May we send it?*

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Probable Shortage Flax Supplies

(Manchester (Eng.) Commercial)

In November, 1927 and 1926, we published a survey of the flax position in the leading producing European countries, and though the difficulty in obtaining exact figures is great our correspondent's calculations proved approximately correct. Below the same writer deals with the possibilities of the next crop.

In last year's review in "The Commercial" of the conditions in respect to the production, demand, and supply of flax the writer anticipated that during the season of 1927-8 the market would be faced with the following phenomena:

- (1) Insufficient supplies of flax;
- (2) High prices;
- (3) Difficulties which the linen industries will experience.

These anticipations have been fully confirmed by the events. Supplies of flax have been even lower than could have been expected, and if prices have not risen in comparison with the last April level it has not been solely because the European linen industry has not been in a position to pay the high prices prevailing on the market. The industry was compelled to work short time, thus cutting production; some spinning mills were closed altogether. Owing to the high prices for raw materials the situation was especially bad in Great Britain (including Ireland), Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

Maintaining the classification established in previous reviews of the flax market the flax-producing countries are divided into four groups: 1, Western Europe; 2, Baltic States and Poland; 3, other European countries; 4, U.S.S.R. (Russia). The area under flax cultivation in the countries of the first group in 1927 and 1928, according to the preliminary data, was:

Countries	1927 (in hectares)	1928
Holland	11,000	16,000
England and Ireland	15,000	15,000
Irish Free State	4,000	4,000
France	26,000	27,000
Belgium	21,000	24,000
Italy	17,000	16,000
Germany	17,000	16,000
Czechoslovakia	22,000	22,000
Total	133,000	140,000

Owing to the high prices prevailing on the market last season the area under cultivation in these countries has increased by 5 per cent. Very likely the increase has been even greater than the preliminary estimate shows. Thus, for instance, in Germany, according to the private information, the area was about 20,000 hectares in 1927, and it has further increased in 1928. Therefore it would not be erroneous to say that the area under flax in the countries of the first group increased in 1928, in comparison with 1927, by at least 10 per cent.

The area under flax in the Baltic States has undergone practically no change; the decrease in one country has been compensated by increases in the others. The corres-

ponding figures for these countries are:

Countries	1927 (in hectares)	1928
Latvia	63,000	50,000
Lithuania	84,000	96,000
Poland	109,000	117,000
Estonia	36,000	30,000
Total	192,000	193,000

The third group increased the area under flax a little, but as the flax from these countries is not exported there is no necessity to give any statistics about them.

The area under flax in the U.S.S.R. (Russia) was during the last four years:

	Hectares
1925	1,716,400
1926	1,686,300
1927	1,760,700
1928	1,880,000

The present year thus gives the highest record. But it must not be supposed that the increase of the area under cultivation will necessarily signify increase of the marketable flax. The peculiarities of peasant economy in Russia and the economic policy of the Soviet Government are capable of producing very controversial effects. The most important causes affecting the situation in Russia are:

(1) The area under flax has increased in those districts where the peasants did not cultivate flax before or cultivated only very little; it means that the peasants want the fibre for their own needs, and do not sell the product on the market.

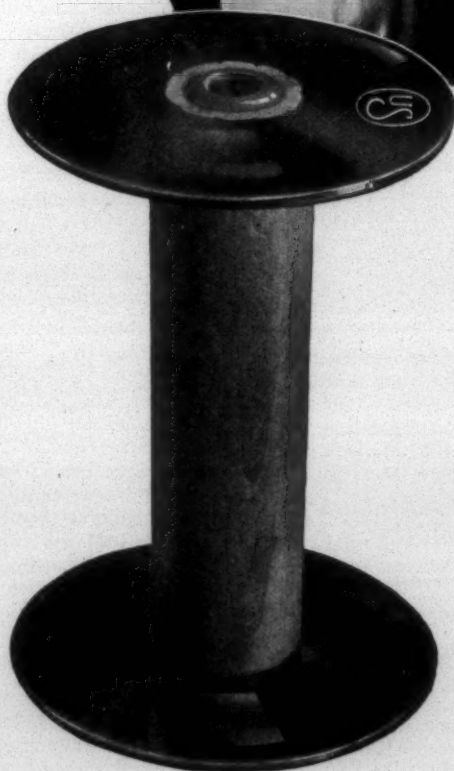
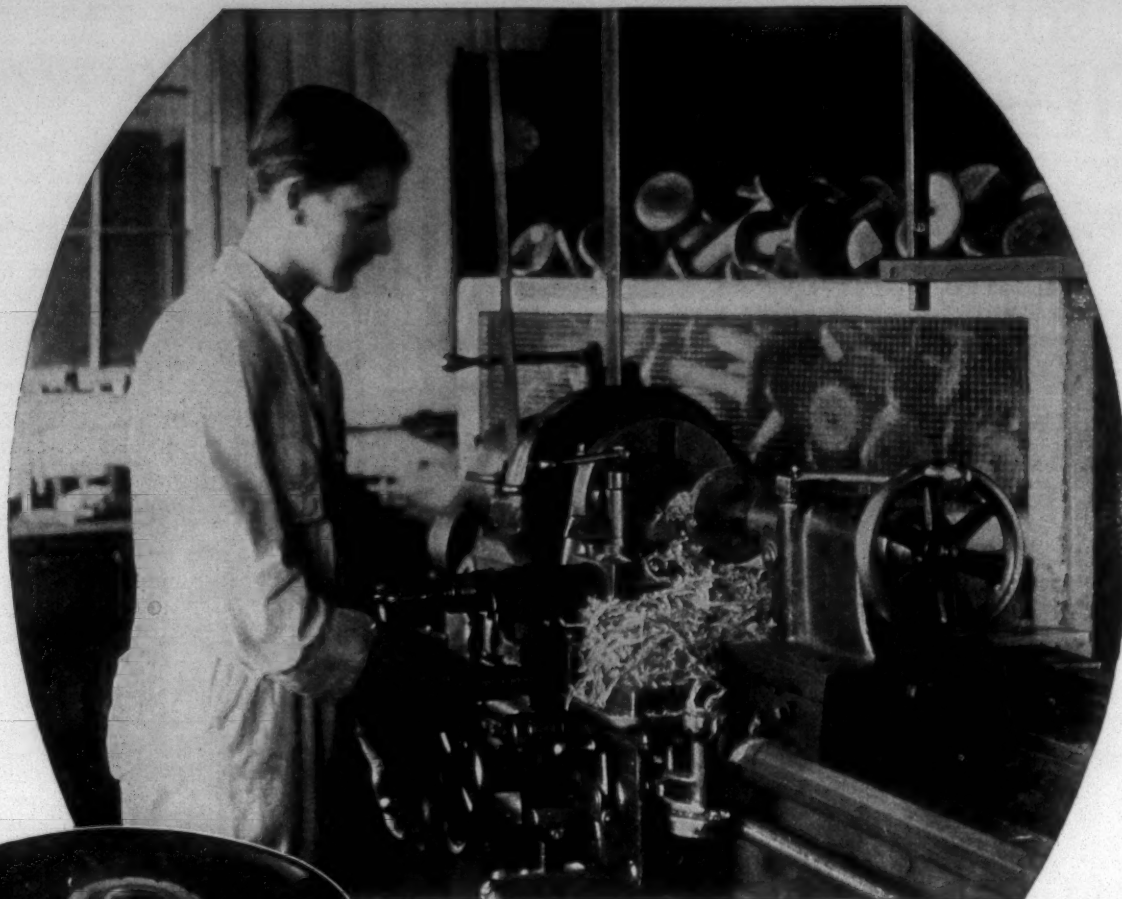
(2) The only buyer of flax in Russia is the Government, which collects it through the State and co-operative organizations; all flax thus collected is disposed of by the Government, which determines what proportion should be exported abroad and also fixes prices.

(3) The peasants are very often dissatisfied with the prices and refuse to surrender the fibre.

(4) The output of the fibre does not correspond to the increase of the area under flax, as the volume of crops per unit of land is not increasing.

Weather conditions are apt to influence considerably the results of the flax crops. This year the weather affected the crops in various countries in different ways. In Belgium, France, and Holland the crop was above the average, and in some localities rather good; in Germany below the average; in Czechoslovakia below the average and even poor; in Poland and Lithuania average; in Latvia and Estonia poor; in Russia average, in some localities above the average, and only on rare occasions poor. In all Eastern Europe (Baltic States and Russia) the crops were gathered very late in the season. In Russia particularly the wetting season was lost; considerable quantities of flax straw (not less than 25 per cent of the whole crop) went under snow, and

(Continued on Page 28)



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Developing South American Trade

THE manufacturers of the United States, particularly those who have products which can be sold abroad, are watching with much interest, the good will tour of President-elect Hoover through the countries to the South of us.

The reception of Mr. Hoover seems to indicate that it was a splendid move and that it will lead to a substantial increase in trade.

Prior to the World War writers, in dealing with the very small volume of our export trade, usually explained that business followed invested capital and that Europe by financing South American countries secured their trade.

The growth of American capital invested in Cuba, Mexico, Central, and South America, at the beginning of 1928 as compared with 1912, is now given as follows:

	1928	1912
Argentina	\$ 484,000,000	\$ 45,000,000
Bolivia	110,000,000	10,000,000
Brazil	417,000,000	50,000,000
Chile	520,000,000	15,000,000
Colombia	211,000,000	2,000,000
Ecuador	30,000,000	10,000,000
Guianas	9,000,000	1,000,000
Paraguay	-15,000,000	1,000,000
Peru	150,000,000	35,000,000
Uruguay	67,000,000	5,000,000
Venezuela	172,000,000	3,000,000
Total	\$2,215,000,000	\$177,000,000

It would appear that we are now financing many of the projects in South American countries, and if Mr. Hoover can add to this financing a spirit of good will towards America, there is every reason to expect a great increase in the volume of trade.

The trade of South America is ours by rights and no good reason

why such a large volume of it should go to Europe.

Mr. Hoover is deeply interested in the industrial prosperity of the United States and can be counted upon for special efforts towards extending our exports of manufactured products.

Unwise To Buy Stock

THE following is but one of many similar newspaper stories which have been sent from various Southern towns during the past twelve months:

_____, N. C.—Negotiations are still under way for the location of a silk mill in _____. A meeting of the subscribers of the proposed mill was held to receive a report of the engineers who are investigating the company. This appeared favorable, and the matter of locating in _____ will be determined at an early date.

As it refers to a meeting of the subscribers of the proposed mill, we assume that the citizens have been asked to take stock in order to get a silk mill.

We are not informed about the proposed mill, but if it is not different from many similar propositions, it contemplates the movement of a mill from the North.

Without discussing whether or not the machinery is new or old or whether or not it is worth the price at which it is being placed in the new company, we can state that it may be patriotic to subscribe for stock in order to secure an industry, but it seldom proves profitable and usually shows a total loss.

It is a far better plan to raise funds for the erection of a building and say to the owners of the equipment, "We will not take stock but we will erect a suitable building and lease it to you for a term of years."

If the citizens take stock and the

company fails either on account of poor equipment or poor management the money of the citizens is lost.

On the other hand, if the citizens build and lease a building, they will have their building and can lease it to some one else if the industry installed therein fails.

A similar notice to the above appeared about two years ago relative to the location of a silk mill in a South Carolina city.

The mill is now in the hands of a receiver and the citizens would gladly give their stock away if they could be relieved of their endorsements.

A similar story appeared about one year ago about a braiding mill in another South Carolina town and by trying to operate the junk they received they are already faced with a loss of over \$100,000.

An antiquated New England mill sold some worn out looms to a junk dealer at scrap iron prices and he in turn sold them to a dealer in second hand textile machinery for \$3 each.

The second hand dealer, working with a promoter, sold the looms to a "promoted" mill in a Southern town for \$150, of which \$75 was paid in cash and \$75 in stock.

The citizens who secured the mill subscribed for \$150,000 of stock and we doubt if any of them ever get a thin dime in return.

We could go on and give other illustrations of the promoter's art, but these are sufficient.

He plays upon civic pride and patriotism and usually unloads comparative worthless second hand machinery which he secures for a song.

It is seldom safe to take stock in another man's business.

There is small risk in building and leasing a building of which the ownership is retained by the citizens.

The proposition mentioned above may be safe and sane, but it sounds like many similar statements which have been anything but safe.

A Misrepresentation Of Circulation

OUR attention has been called to the following statement in a letter recently mailed to prospective advertisers by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter:

The Audit Bureau of Circulations, analyzes our books once a year to determine as nearly as is humanly possible what a concern may expect which employs our services to help them get business. Their cold-blooded analysis shows the net paid circulation of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter in the cotton and woolen manufacturing districts of America, which are located primarily in the six New England and fourteen Southern States, is fifty per cent greater than that of any other textile weekly.

At the risk of being accused of engaging in a controversy with a competitor, we can not allow to go unchallenged the statement that they have fifty per cent more paid subscribers in the six New England and fourteen Southern States than any other textile weekly.

The last audit of the Audit Bureau of Circulations showed that in the States named, the Southern Textile Bulletin had, with circulation confined almost entirely to the South,

5,237 paid subscribers, while the Wool and Cotton Reporter had, counting both sections but with a large majority of their subscribers in New England, less than 500 more than that figure and that there was no justification for the "fifty per cent" greater claim.

The paid circulation of the Textile World in the States named was considerably less, but was not low enough to justify the claim made.

We are very much at a loss to understand why the statement was made when it could be so easily disproved by the statistics of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Rumors of Mergers

THERE are many rumors of mergers and the press has been filled with positive assertions and prospective set-ups.

On the other hand there have been very positive denials by the officials of some groups of mills which have been included in the statements.

The editor of this journal was raised in the same town with one of the men who has made a positive denial, and from boyhood has had reason to have respect for his word.

We have for many years known and respected one of the other men who has made denial and we have confidence in any statement made by him.

Under the circumstances we must be pardoned if we do not have much faith in the formation of the merger which has been so accurately and so repeatedly outlined in newspaper stories.

Probable Shortage in Flax

ON page 20 of this issue we are reprinting a very interesting article from the Commercial of Manchester, England, relative to a probable shortage in flax supplies for the linen trade.

This country has never shown proper interest in either linen manufacturing or flax raising, and yet we are told that there are areas in Kentucky and other Southern States well adapted to flax.

If there is to be a shortage, it is an opportune time to consider increasing our flax cultivation.

Commodity Boom Predicted

JOHN Moody, president of Moody's Economic Investment Service, New York, is quoted as saying the next boom should bring with it the greatest advance in commodity and goods prices since 1921. Among the reasons given are an increase in American wealth of about \$20,000,000,000 annually and \$10,500,000,000 annual increase in savings also American holdings of foreign securities of \$15,000,000,000, absence of inventory inflation and huge net quick assets of American corporations.

If the above predictions is true there are better times ahead for cotton mills.

The population of this country increases about 1,500,000 each year and in the face of this increase there has been a steady decrease in the number of spindles and looms.

Personal News

C. B. Walker has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Trion Company, Trion, Ga.

A. H. Morrow has been appointed overseer weaving at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

C. P. Thompson has been promoted from superintendent to assistant treasurer and manager of the Trion Company, Trion, Ga.

J. C. Hooks has been promoted from overseer spinning to superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte.

A. H. Walker has resigned as overseer weaving at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company No. 2, to accept a similar position at one of the mills at Greenwood, S. C.

J. D. Baggett has resigned as overseer carding at the Bemis Bag Company, Bemis, Tenn., and accepted a similar position at the Tupelo Mills, Tupelo, Miss.

D. I. Williams, who for some years has been superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3 and 4, Charlotte, will hereafter devote all of his time to the No. 4 mill.

W. H. Connor has been promoted from overseer spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, to a similar position at the No. 1 mill of the same company.

J. T. Summers has been promoted from second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, to overseer spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2.

R. H. Simpson has been promoted from warp section hand at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, to second hand in spinning at the No. 1 mill of the same company.

W. A. Hunt has resigned as overseer carding, spinning, spooling and warping at the Aliceville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company, to become overseer carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

J. E. Duncan has been promoted from general second hand to overseer carding, spinning, spooling and warping at the Aliceville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Aliceville, Ala.

D. D. Sutphen, who has been associated with A. D. Julliard & Co., for the past 25 years, has been elected president of the company, succeeding Chester A. Braman, who died recently.

J. Eugene Elliott, who has been secretary and assistant treasurer of the Trion Company, Trion, Ga., has been made vice-president of the company and has moved to New York offices of the Reigel Texile Corporation, owners of the Trion Company.

E. C. Little, of Charlotte, has become overseer carding at the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

James H. Arthur, textile cost engineer, has accepted a position with the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. E. George, for many years Western manager of the American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corp., has recently joined the sales staff of the Taylor Instrument Companies of N. Y. He will be associated with the Chicago office of the company with headquarters at 58 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

W. D. Shields Goes With Richmond Hosiery Co.

W. D. Shields has resigned his position as salesman and demonstrator with H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. to become overseer of dyeing at the Richmond Hosiery Mills, of Rossville, Ga. Mr. Shields was formerly with the finishing department of the Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C., and is considered an expert in his line.

Gregg Accepts Position With Stafford Co.

J. M. Gregg has resigned as secretary of the Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights to accept a position as salesman with Fred H. White, Southern representative of the Stafford Company, of Readville, Mass.

During his term as secretary of Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights, Mr. Gregg made many friends and his work was very acceptable to both of the organizations he represented.

He was interested in the work but could not decline the more lucrative position which was offered him.

As the successor to Mr. Gregg, a cotton mill man has been practically decided upon by the leaders of the Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights, but it is not probable that any announcement will be made until about March 1st.

A temporary organization has been perfected to take care of the work of both organizations until such time as the services of the new secretary are available.

Textile Fraternity to Hold Convention in Charlotte, N. C.

Chi Psi, national textile fraternity, will hold its annual convention at Charlotte for three days some time in March or April. T. C. Albright, secretary-treasurer of the Charlotte chapter, announces.

Plans to entertain the visiting brothers will be drafted roughly in the near future, said Mr. Albright. W. A. Kennedy is president of the local group. Arthur R. Thompson, Jr., of Charlotte, president of the national organization, will preside at the national meeting.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Chamber of Commerce hopes to move a Pennsylvania rayon weaving plant to this place.

Pageland, S. C.—Craig P. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., plans to establish a knitting mill and mercerizing plant here.

Centerville, Tenn.—Ed. Russell and J. B. Walker Company are interested in establishing a silk mill.

Sherman, Tex.—The Pool Knitting Mills, of this city, C. L. Pool, president, have been merged with the Houston Hosiery Mills, Houston, and L. A. Parsons, of the latter organization, will be in charge of operations of the plants. The capital of the Pool Mills was recently increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Asheville, N. C.—The American Enka Corp., has placed through the Charlotte offices of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, contract for a 2000 kw. bleeder steam turbine unit and also an order for 72 individual motor drives, with Timken bearings.

Taylors, S. C.—The Piedmont Print Works, located here, ran its first cloth last Wednesday. However, only a small part of the plant is in operation. This is Taylors' second textile plant and will employ over 200 employees. The plant will handle print goods exclusively, specializing in fine fabrics.

Greensboro, N. C.—It is reported that William F. Mueller, of Reading, Pa., will engage in the manufacture of hosiery at Greensboro the first of the year. It is said that he will start with a plant having twelve machines. Mr. Mueller for many years has been sales manager for the Textile Machine Works at Reading, which builds full-fashioned hosiery machines. He has resigned, it is reported, effective January 1.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The bleachery to be established here, as noted, is to be built by Archie O. Joslin, of Providence, R. I., treasurer of the Imperial Printing and Finishing Company, in conjunction with local business men. It is planned to enlarge the building formerly used by the Anderson Motor Company, and establish a bleachery to cost around \$2,000,000.

Albertville, Ala.—The Saratoga-Victory Mills, Southern subsidiary of the American Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., are offering \$825,000 in first mortgage 6½ per cent bonds. The company is building a mill here and at Guntersville. The plants will have 32,000 spindles and 1,076 looms, making satens, broadcloths, voiles and other goods. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.




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York, S. C.—The committee of three business men trying to raise \$25,000 in stock subscriptions for the Travora Cotton Mill, pledged on condition that the owners shall double the capacity of the mill, has not yet reached its goal, and there is talk of a citizens' mass meeting to put the matter across. Subscriptions thus far total about \$15,000. The members of the canvassing committee are E. B. Lowry, G. C. Cartwright and Arthur T. Hart.

Gainesville, Ga.—With W. L. Mincey, of Gainesville, president, the newly reorganized manufacturing concern known as the Mincey Underwear Company has inaugurated operations at Gainesville. The plant started off with twenty-five machines and anticipates doubling the capacity within the next few months, it is reported. Charles S. Ledbetter, of Birmingham, Ala., is vice-president, and E. E. Mincey, of Gainesville, manager.

Burlington, N. C.—The Standard Hosiery Mills, John Shoffner, president, which is building a new mill, will install initially 13 full fashioned 24 sections, 42 gauge machines made by the Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa. It is in the market for 20 or 30 good second hand full fashioned machines, preferably 39 or 42 gauge. C. H. Bright and D. J. Fitch, both of Burlington, are contractors for the plant. In addition to Mr. Shoffner, other officers of the Standard Hosiery Mills include J. T. Black, vice-president; C. E. Fogleman, treasurer, and G. W. Gordon, secretary.

Anderson, S. C.—The addition of three new combor machines at the Gluck Mill has necessitated the building of an addition to the mill, the new structure being approximately 20x100 feet. This work is being done by the Townsend Lumber Company, which also is building five new houses for the concern.

The three combors are to be used in addition to the five similar machines already in use at the mill, and the addition is to house them only.

The addition to the mill, together with the erection of the five houses, makes a total expenditure of something more than \$10,000.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mills, have undergone a complete reequipment in the past few months.

The plant was formerly equipped to produce 37-inch 4-yard sheetings for the bag trade. It is now arranged for the production of 39-inch 69x72s, 4.75-yard goods or printing and converting. Saco-Lowell machinery has been used throughout, up to the weaving, and the loom installation is the latest type put out by the Draper company including their under-drive.

Mabrey Hart, who manages the

Clinchfield Manufacturing Company at Marion, N. C., will also have charge of the Hart plant, and Leslie, Evans & Co., will act as selling agents. The Lockwood-Greene Co. were the engineers in charge and they believe they have completed a mill that will be the peer of the best the South, as an economical producer.

Orange, Va.—A silk spinning mill to cost \$250,000 will be built at Orange on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway by the American Silk Mills, New York. Property for the plant has been purchased and construction is to commence immediately.

Operations will begin about March 1 upon completion of the plant with a force of from 150 to 200 workers, according to the company's plans. The mill machinery will cost approximately \$200,000 and the plant \$60,000, according to estimates.

The first textile plant in Orange, the new mill will be the only Southern factory of the American Silk Mills, which now operates large plants at Paterson and Long Branch, N. J., and Lancaster, Pa. The president of the concern, capitalized at \$2,000,000, is Edward Rubin, of New York.

Silk will be spun in the Orange mill and from there will go to the Lancaster plant for weaving. Raw silk will be shipped to Orange from Chicago.

About two and a half acres of land site in Orange. The building will be a brick structure, two stories high, with 25,000 feet of floor space. Contracts for the construction have been let to Fanning & Sweeney, of Greensboro, N. C., and for engineering work to Lockwood, Greene & Co., of New York.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Holt-Granite Mills at Haw River, which have been reorganized and taken over by the Proximity Manufacturing Company, this city, and the Textile Development Company, Boston, will produce 5,000,000 yards of twills and moleskins annually, when improvements now under way are completed.

Officials of the Proximity Company said that the new mill will supply practically a seventh of the

yearly consumption of around 35,000,000 yards of gray goods at the print works here in the Cone group. They were unwilling and unable to say whether the production of gray goods will be further extended by the Cone interests until a greater part of the print works demands are met with mills owned by the same

interests. The impression in textile circles here is that such a development may very well be made, and that other gray goods mills may be taken over or built.

Nothing final is released as to constructions of the twills and moleskins which will be made at Haw River. Improvement of the mill has

already begun and will be rapidly pushed. Contract is to be let for the erection of a three-story addition to one of the buildings, 75 by 55 feet. This will house carding and spinning equipment, which has been secured from a New England textile plant. From 300 to 400 new looms are to be placed in the plant. Various other improvements are to be made, including erection of a gangway between mills two and three, repair of roofs and floors. The Holt-Granite plants have been idle for some 18 months, but the properties are in good condition for speedy conditioning for manufacture, and full production is likely to get under way by early spring.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A total of 100 shares of stock in nine cotton mills and one security company, all located in this section, belonging to the S. B. Ezell estate have been sold at public auction by Bobo Burnett, attorney for the estate of S. B. Ezell, deceased, in settling up the estate.

Stock bringing the highest bid per share was Drayton. Six shares were sold to Howard McCravy at \$125 per share.

Companies of which stock was sold included Gaffney Mills, Dunean Mills, Woodruff Mills, Union-Buffalo Mills, Anerson Mills, Drayton Mills, Belton Mills, Security Trust Company of Spartanburg, and the Watts Mills.

The following sales were made: Twenty shares in Gaffney Mills, \$62 per share to L. A. Greer; five shares of Dunean preferred to A. A. Manning, attorney, at \$101 5-8 per share; eight shares of Dunean, common, \$118.50 per share, to W. S. Glenn; fifteen shares of Woodruff, at \$110 per share, to L. A. Greer; ten shares of Union-Buffalo, at \$60 per share, to W. S. Glenn; five shares of Anderson Mills, \$109.50, to Howard McCravy; six shares of Drayton, \$125 to Howard McCravy; ten shares of Belton, \$25, to L. A. Greer; five shares of Security Trust Company, Spartanburg, \$111 per share, Howard McCravy; and sixteen shares in the Watts Mills, at \$40 per share, to L. A. Greer.



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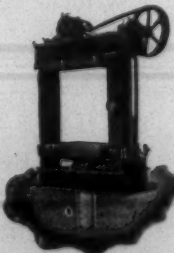
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Textile Engineering Progress in 1928

(Continued from Page 7)

which has been altered to suit the work. The advantages of proper humidification have been realized by a relatively small number of mills to their great benefit.

Machinery has been slowly but surely refined and improved. Auxiliary equipment has improved in the same manner.

Outside of that noted above, considerable progress has been made as follows:

Decline in the necessity for very thorough carbonizing, and elimination of some carbonizing because of better methods of scouring, picking and carding.

More common use of full automatic looms.

Refinements in machinery, particularly in the use of better machined parts, anti-friction bearings, and chain drives.

Better chemical control.

Tendency to humidify card and spinning rooms particularly.

Tendency to eliminate the sponger before cutting up, by mills selling fabrics pre-shrunk.

Silk Industry

Broadly speaking, there has been little improvement in silk manufac-

ture as to management, methods of processing, or quality of product made. There has been a great improvement in designing and styling fabrics by a few firms. There has been considerable use of rayon as part of a mixture fabric, narrow fabric plants being particularly eager to use rayon.

Silk looms have been improved through more careful design, use of better machined parts, and anti-friction bearings. There has been a slight tendency to humidify silk mills more adequately.

Some progress seems to be made in weeding out the small manufacturers operating upon hopes, a few looms, a factor's capital, or practically none, and upsetting trade conditions, prices and morale.

Pile Fabrics

Plushes: Insofar as real progress is concerned, there has been practically none in machinery, equipment, and methods of processing. If it were not for the closed automobile, most of the manufacturers of plushes would be shut down, or running a day or two a week. Rayon has been used to a small extent for upholstery plushes, being a great advantage to certain manufacturers. There have been a few cases where new and better management has saved concerns from failure.

Velvets: The development of the regular rayon velvet and the so-called "transparent velvet" has saved velvet mills from being shut down completely and a few mills are doing a good business on these cloths. Some which did not follow are practically shut down.

Carpets and rugs: This branch of the trade has gone along in the same old way with practically no progress or radical advances. The use of denier and spun rayon for pile yarns, all or in part, has been about the only change of note.

Asbestos

There is a slow but sure development in asbestos. The products are such coarse, crude materials, as a rule, that the average manufacturer has not attempted to improve them much, and the methods of manufacture are about the same as in years past.

Felt Products

Woven: Considerable progress has been made in woven felt manufacturing, particularly in the selection and blending of wools used, as well as care in manufacturing, particularly in finishing. More products are being manufactured that really fit the purpose intended than ever before, these products being used mostly for industrial purposes. This

is a decided advance and offers an opportunity for the keen woolen manufacturer to widen his field.

Pressed: Few advances have been made in this branch, as a majority of the products are generally low grade felts used for shoes, slippers, etc. Mills are generally in the same old rut in both styling and manufacturing. There has been some little progress, however, particularly in control of weights, dyeing and finishing.

Knit Goods

The knit goods branch of the industry has made no radical individual advances, but there has been a decided general improvement due primarily to the better rayon obtainable and refinements in machinery and equipment. Progress has been made in better methods of lubricating denier rayon use of finer gauge machines, simpler methods of finishing, increase in use of full fashioned hosiery machinery, increase in amount of all-rayon hosiery, use of spun rayon in various kinds of knit goods, especially hosiery, more and better humidification in some few mills and tendency to standardize when possible.

Conclusion

The textile industries in Great Britain and Europe, particularly the latter, are making great efforts to

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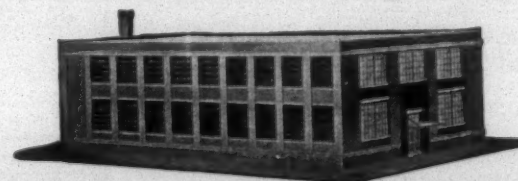
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secure basic facts and information by chemical, physical and mechanical research, far more so on the average than we are doing in this country. This is, of course, a decided forward step and will be of great assistance to broadening their markets. On the other hand, it will be many years before the European mills, or those in Great Britain, will be using the remarkably improved methods of management and definite control of processing that have been so successful to a small number of progressive mills in this country.

Strenuous competition, with little or no profits, will force us to make more rapid progress in machinery and equipment, as well as management and methods of processing mentioned above.

The keen American manufacturing management and processing method with the aid of research, better odds, does not, therefore, have to fear European competition. American ingenuity, progressiveness, plus some kind of a tariff, will sure more than offset any condition brought about from the competition of foreign competition of foreign goods.

This report is a compilation of the findings and experiences of many men in the industry. It is realized, however, that no matter how broad the scope of the Executive Committee of the Textile Division, it cannot know of every development in the industry. Any information on definite progress not included in this report would therefore be welcomed by our committee.

Efficient Mergers Offer Hope of Textile Trade

(Continued from Page 10)

Association of Textile Merchants, there has been formed a Cotton Textile Institute under the able guidance of Walker D. Hines, formerly director general of railroads. The institute has surveyed, and is constantly studying, the needs of the cotton goods business, and reports of its findings also issued from time to time.

"Perhaps the most outstanding problem we have to contend with is that of overproduction, and these reports are of the greatest value in clearly showing to all in the trade exactly the position of the trade each week. It is obviously extremely difficult to regulate or control the production in a business the size of ours, which is third in the country in point of volume.

"First there is the Department of Justice to satisfy and then there is the almost insurmountable difficulty of getting all or any material number of mill owners to agree on any one policy. We are all selfish and we all are willing for the other fellow to make the effort, but few of us are willing to make the initial move ourselves. Mr. Hines, as president of the institute, can and does make many recommendations of a constructive nature, but he is wholly without authority and it is optional with the individual mill to accept or reject these recommendations as he sees fit.

"However, we do have before us the weekly barometer of business furnished by the Association of Textile Merchants, and if the mills will follow intelligently this guide it should have a tremendous effect in regulating their production and consequently going a long way to straighten out the trouble of the industry.

"It has been stated by one of our prominent bankers in New York City that in the next year we must inevitably see the passing out of many of the Moribund concerns. We have already seen in the past few years the liquidation of almost 1,500,000 spindles and with almost absolute certainty we can pick out an equal number which must pass along the same road before long.

"In such cases the banks are demanding liquidation of their loans, and failing this will demand reorganization of the property if it is worth it, or additional financial support from the stockholders, which rarely can be obtained, and failing this will insist on the liquidation of the property. There is doubt but that there are many mills which have no right whatever to continue to exist, but there are also many mills which should stay in business but which need a thorough house cleaning in management, physical equipment and in their merchandising arrangement.

"This purifying process will be done with some and we shall probably see, in fact we ought to see, some large combinations effected

among the mills of the country and this before long. Such combinations must be set up with economy as the prime objective accomplished by savings in overhead such as executive management, concentration of offices, simplicity of styles, ample working capital, but not overcapitalization, and selling energy concentrated on distribution in large volume to a selected list of customers.

"At this particular time the textile industry has had the attention of the country focused on it by political speakers in the recent campaign, and accentuated by the political upset in two of the greatest textile manufacturing States, undoubtedly due in large measure to the adverse conditions prevailing in our country.

"It is quite possible that this upset may have distinct advantages for the textile business as it seems logical that the Republican party will make every effort to regain Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and one of the best ways to do so would be to stimulate and improve conditions governing the industry and consequently improving the conditions of the textile worker.

"In this address I have attempted to show you the history of the cotton textile business over a sufficient period to give you a definite picture of the causes underlying the present conditions of the industry. I do not attempt to offer any solution of our problem except to emphasize the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of success."

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PACKAGE
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Probable Shortage in Flax Supplies

(Continued from Page 20)

is to undergo the wetting process next spring.

Taking to account the peculiar conditions prevailing in each country, it is possible to estimate the preliminary results of this year's flax harvest in the countries of the first group as follows:

	Tons
Holland	12,000
England and Ireland	8,000
France	23,000
Belgium	25,000
Italy	2,500
Germany	12,000
Czechoslovakia	12,000
Irish Free State	1,500
Total	96,000

Exports from Latvia and Esthonia are likely to decline; exports from Poland and Lithuania may increase. The first two countries will be able to export during the coming season not more than 20,000 tons, probably less; as the Poland and Lithuania they will probably increase their exports if prices retain their upward tendency. On the whole the Baltic States will be able to export this year the following quantities:

From	Tons
Latvia	10,000 to 12,000
Esthonia	7,000 " 8,000
Lithuania	17,000 " 20,000
Poland	20,000 " 25,000
Total	54,000 " 65,000

The third group of flax-producing countries have no surplus for export; they consume almost all they produce.

As to the U.S.S.R. (Russia) all calculations are very problematical. The quantity of flax for export will largely depend on the policy the Soviet Government pursues in the matter. During the last three seasons the quantities of flax collected and exported were as follows:

	Collected Tons	Exported Tons
1925-6	185,000	69,000
1926-7	125,000	42,000
1927-8	125,000	28,000

The comparison of these figures with the area under flax cultivation shows there is no correlation between the quantities of flax collected and exported and the extent of the land under flax. During the last two seasons flax was used by the peasants themselves in their own households in much larger proportions than in previous years. The quantity of marketable flax will chiefly depend on the question whether the peasants will be prepared to part with their product. The following measures would have encouraged the peasants to surrender the flax to the Government—sufficient supplies for the flax-growing districts of grain and manufactured goods, like textiles, etc., and the increase of the fixed rate of prices which the Government is paying for the product.

The annual demand of the Russian linen factories is estimated to be at least 125,000 tons. At present (middle of November) many factories are working on short time. It

is hoped, however, that from the end of November the factories will have sufficient stocks of raw materials to enable them to work full time. The Soviet Government must see, first of all, that its line factories have enough flax. On the other hand, financial consideration (want of funds abroad) may compel the Government to export a considerable amount of flax to foreign markets, thus curtailing the home linen production. As the crops are rather late this year and the collection of flax from the peasants is proceeding slowly it may be anticipated that only in the second half of the season will the Soviets be able to export more flax abroad.

Thus the supplies of European markets with flax during the coming season can be estimated as follows:

	Tons
West European countries	95,000
Baltic States	60,000
Russia	20,000
Total	175,000

This quantity is quite insufficient

to meet the demand of even the curtailed European linen industry. Five leading countries can consume the following quantities of flax:—

	Tons
France	60,000
Belgium	55,000
England	50,000
Germany	35,000
Czechoslovakia	25,000
Total	225,000

The reserve left after the season of 1926-7 were very small, and it must be supposed that at the end of the 1927-8 season the reserves were also rather low. The deficiency of raw materials with which the European linen industry begins the new season is not less than 50,000 to 60,000 tons. At present the situation is relieved by the fact that the crops were good in Belgium, France and Holland, but as soon as the supplies from these countries are used up the situation will become more acute.

The facts of the present situation allow of the following conclusions: 1. The question of supplies of raw material for the linen industry remains as acute as ever. 2. The linen industry will not be able to work to its full capacity. 3. Flax prices will remain firm, with a tendency to increase at the end of the season.

Durham, N. C.—General contract for erecting a building here for the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, G. W. Hundley, president, has been awarded to Potter & Shackelford, Inc., Greenville, S. C. The building will be 370 by 100 feet, a portion of which will be two stories, with a second floor 100 feet long, of brick and steel construction, and is estimated to cost \$150,000. Full fashioned hosiery machinery has been purchased from the Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa. It is understood that 100 machines will be installed and that the entire cost of the plant will approximate \$1,000,000.



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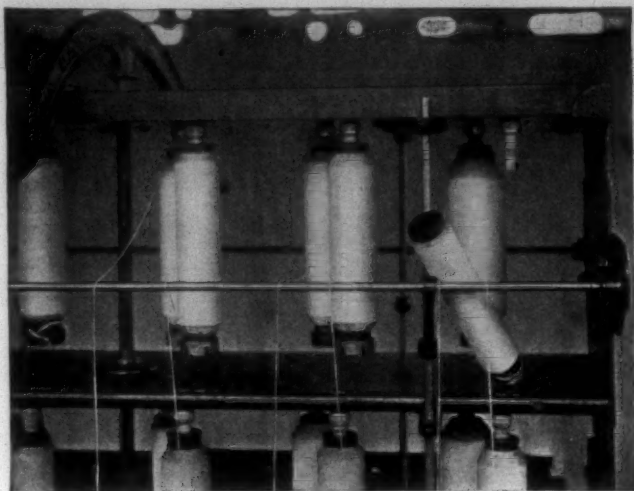
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You can easily apply this Eclipse Bobbin Holder to your spinning or roving frame — no matter what gauge. Bolt it right through the skewer holes in a jiffy. It accommodates the bobbins you are now using. Adjustments and lubrication—never. Try one of these Holders. See if it lives up to what we claim. *Write for one today.*



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Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
-A-			
Abott Machine Co.	31	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	Lewis, John D.	—
Akron Belting Co.	38	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	5	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	27	Lowell Shuttle Co.	26
American Bobbins Co.	—	-M-	
American Casablancas Corp.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	34
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	17
American Moistening Co.	6	Mauney Steel Co.	—
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Meister, C. A. Co.	41
Amory, Browne & Co.	36	McLeland Sizing Co.	—
Apco-Mossberg Corp.	—	Morse Chain Co.	—
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	-N-	
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.	13	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	39	National Ring Traveler Co.	37
Ashworth Bros.	26	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
-B-			
Bahnson Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	14
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	-O-	
Barber-Colman Co.	40	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	43	-P-	
Bell, Geo. C.	24	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	20	Parker, Walter L. Co.	38
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	4
Bosson & Lane	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Boulogny, R. H., Inc.	25	Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.	25
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	—	Piccadilly Hotel	41
Briggs-Schaffner Co.	—	Polk, R. L. & Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	26	-R-	
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Ramsey Chain Co.	—
-C-			
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—	Reeves Bros., Inc.	36
Catlin & Co.	37	Rhyne, Moore & Thies	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	19	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	41
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	12
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	29	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Adam Cook's Sons	—	-S-	
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	23	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	23	Sadoz Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	11	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	34
Curran & Barry	36	Seaboard Ry.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	32	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	35	Seydel-Woolley Co.	42
-D-			
D. & M. Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Sipp Machine Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	25
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	—	S. K. F. Industries	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	42	Slip-Not Belting Co.	37
Draper, E. S.	24	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Draper Corp.	1	Sonoco Products	—
Dronfield Bros.	—	Southern Landscape Service	—
Duke Power Co.	—	Southern Ry.	41
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	25	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	9	Stafford Co.	44
-E-			
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	44	Standard Oil Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	41	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	30	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	36
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	42	Stone, Chas. H.	42
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Sullivan Hardware Co.	25
-F-			
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	-T-	
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	—
Farish Co.	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	24	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	41	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Franklin Process Co.	—	The Texas Co.	—
-G-			
Garland Mfg. Co.	42	Thies, B., Inc.	28
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	—
General Electric Co.	15	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	2	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	33
Great Northern Hotel	—	-U-	
Greenville Belting Co.	25	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	21
-H-			
Haberland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	40
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	38
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	25	-V-	
Hart Products Corp.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	37
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Fred'k Vietor & Achelis	24
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	—	Viscose Company	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	39
Hotel Imperial	—	-W-	
-I-			
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24	Washburn, Inc.	—
-J-			
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
-K-			
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	3
Keever Starch Co.	32	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	34
Klipstein, A. & Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	10
-L-			
Lambeth Rope Corp.	25	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	43	Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Langley, W. H. & Co.	53	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	36
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—	-Z-	
Lea, David M. & Co., Inc.	40	J. Zagora Machine & Parts Co.	—
Leslie, Evans & Co.	36		

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.

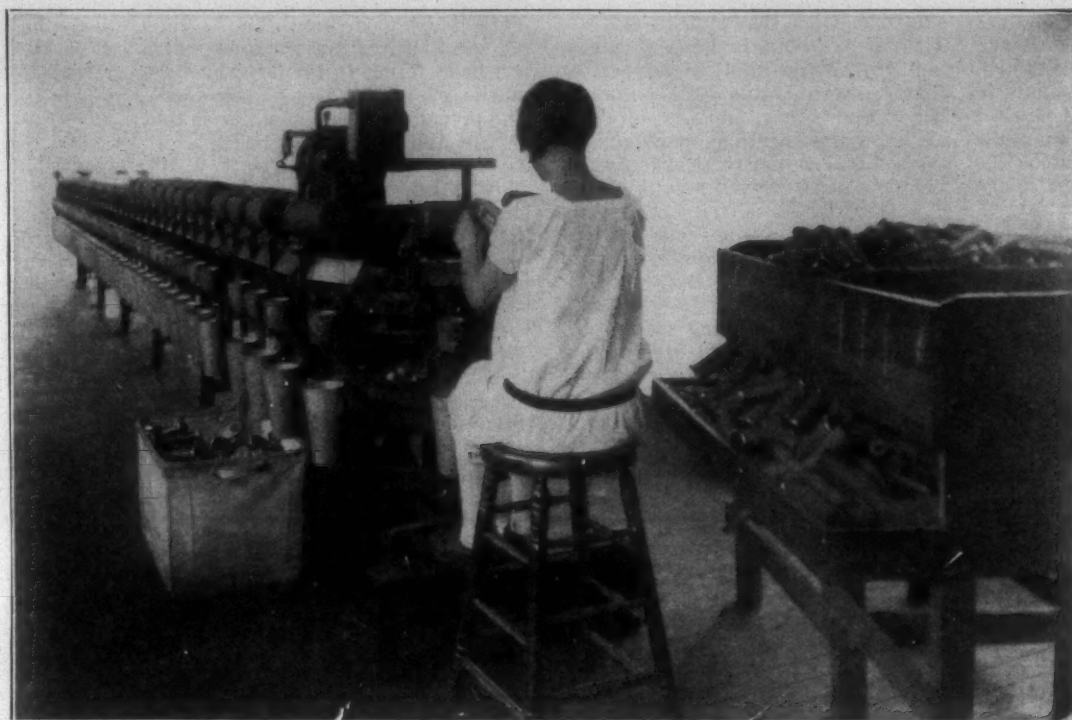
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All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

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All Orders Given Prompt and
Careful Attention

Abbott Machine Company

Wilton, New Hampshire



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Wooden Cones for High Speed Warping

Magazine cone creels have demonstrated their savings in labor, in more even tensioned warps, in minimum waste and in elimination of dead yarn on spools. Coning, however, has cost as much or more than spooling.

Wooden Tubes for Twisting

The cost of twisting is not so much in the twister room as in winding yarn ahead of twisters. Cheeses can be made much larger than spools and wooden tubes are cheaper and last longer. Hitherto, however, spooling has been cheaper than winding for this purpose.

Paper Cones and Tubes for Shipping

Spinners must use winding of some type to prepare yarn for shipment.

Circulating Spindle Winder

With our winder, the cost of spooling or winding can be cut in half on any of the above uses and the savings will pay for entire cost of equipment in from two to four years. The winder is based on a new principle in which the spindles are passed by the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by. Any size bobbin from either crops or bobbins, warp or filling wind, can be wound onto cones or cheeses.

*Send for Bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders
on production work*

Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition

(Continued from Page 12)

plied to calico looms and to many woolen, linen and silk looms. The one feature the Gawsworth, Terry, and Whittaker attachments have in common is that they can be attached to most types of looms. The number of looms that it is reasonable to expect one operative to attend to is twelve.

Several interesting silk looms are on view, one being made by Etablissements Benninger S. A. which is fitted with a special type of shuttle for wood pirns in connection with a new weft-stop motion device by which the loom is automatically stopped before the last few yards of yarn are exhausted on the pirn.

There are quite a number of devices for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of ordinary looms. Notable among these is the shedding motion of William Dickenson and Sons (Blackburn). This, in brief, is a novel motion which displaces the ordinary tappet and treadle motion and gives a definite and precise movement to the healds by a connected top and bottom heald roller arrangement. The connecting arm of this is constructed to give to both the loom and the dobby a variable "dwell" movement more or less as required. The accuracy and preci-

sion of the heald movement would appear to ensure delicate handling of the warp and give perfect "cover."

Another simple but effective loom device shown is the Cartex warp stop motion by which a loom stops immediately a warp thread breaks. This is effected by means of detectors, of which there are two kinds—a spring wire motion and drop wire motion, with an electric knock-off. An interesting exhibit is Loble's shuttle-easing motion for taking the pressure of the swells off the shuttle when it is about to be sent across the sley, while another interesting device on the same stand—that of Moore and Avery, Ltd.—is an automatic warp-selecting machine for slashed warps and for leased warps. This is a shaft-driven machine with a positive travel of selecting mechanism that ensures perfectly straight warps. There is a new ending-up arrangement and no matter what the number of shafts may be, with the new type of falling clamps all slack yarn is eliminated, saving time waiting in the shed and also eliminating broken yarn. The firm claims that with leased warps the machine cannot make a mistake, but points out errors in leasing, and just as surely indicates a lost end. These machines are made for any width of reed space.

Finishing Machinery.

This is a section which is not very well represented, although the ma-

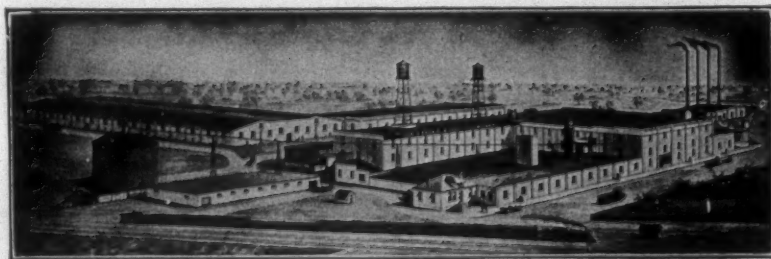
chines that are exhibited are of exceptional interest. There are at least two hank dyeing machines, one by Sir James Farmer Norton, Ltd., and the other by Sellers and Co. Perhaps the most interesting finishing machine at the exhibition is a chainless mercerizing machine on the stand of Sir J. Farmer Norton. The one shown, it is claimed, will do work equal to the best type of chain mercerizing machine and consists of two mangles with intermediate tension drums. The second mangle is a hydraulic mangle which has been found to be desirable as a means of saving the caustic soda. The principle of this machine is that on the first six expanders the cloth is brought out to the full width. This is effected by regulating the length tension in such a manner that the grip on the expanders is sufficient to cause the cloth to expand to the desired width. The length tension can be adjusted to various kinds of cloth as, naturally, lighter cloths require less bind on the expanders to bring them out to full width. As the amount of length tension is adjusted hydraulically by faking gauge readings, the same length tension can be applied time after time on similar goods, thus ensuring the same degree of mercerization. After leaving the first six expanders the cloth then goes over eight expanders which are in a trough of water. These expanders

are in divisions which are so arranged that the water has to flow from the first division to the second and so on on the counter-current principle. There are, in all, five divisions. The machine works at a speed of 30 to 50 metres a minute according to the weight of cloth. As two and sometimes three pieces of cloth can be run over each other, a production of up to 150 metres a minute can be obtained. After leaving the expander washer-off apparatus, the cloth passes through a recuperator where it is treated with steam and is then either plaited down or passed through washing and scouring tanks in the usual way.

The Sellers hank dyeing machine referred to above consists of a series of porcelain reels mounted on spindles, the ends of which are attached to a crank-motion operated by machine-cut spur gearing. The headstocks in which the reels are mounted are lifted by rams actuated by hydraulic pressure from a belt-driven pump having an accumulator attached. The reels are arranged in groups, each group having a separate ram for lifting and the number of reels in each group being arranged according to the particular requirements of customers. It is claimed that in consequence of the unique method of suspension of the hanks and the turning movement, the material absorbs the dyestuff

(Continued on Page 38)

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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This remarkable thread adapts itself equally well to fabrics for underwear, dresses and dainty summertime materials in plain or figured cloths. Circular and flat knit cloths of tricot and milanese construction can be made successfully of Tubize, and no yarn on the market today offers a wider variety of materials and fabric possibilities than this one.

Garment makers are basing their orders on the popular demand from women for Tubize-made fabrics. For women have learned from practical experience, that Tubize means durability. It also satisfies their demands for quality and beauty.

If you will write us your requirements we will gladly send you further details of this famous yarn.

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Brand YARN Made in U. S. A.

Pronounced two bees



“Wears Longer Because It's Stronger”

*Six definite reasons why you should
use*

Gum Tragasol

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3. Adds strength to yarn.
4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
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DAVID CLARK, President

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You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

Georgia Association Helps Cotton Growers

(Continued from Page 14)

grown at a cost of 6.4 cents per pound and stapled 15-16 of an inch in length. The lowest cost of production in that year was 5 2-3 cents per pound of lint. A. P. Johnson, of Toccoa, Ga., won first prize in the staple and grade phase of the contest, with a yield of nine bales on his five acres. His cotton stapled 1 1-16 inches in length and cost him 8 1/2 cents per pound to grow, his total net profit being \$738.86 for the five acres. The average yield for 1927 was 535 pounds of lint cotton per acre; the average net profit was \$76.70 per acre; and the average cost of production was 8 1-3 cents per pound of lint cotton.

Results in the 1928 contest are now being compiled at the Agricultural School. About \$8,000 in prizes was offered this year, and there are 947 entrants from 70 counties. This means that there are this year, scattered throughout the State, 4,735 acres of cotton under careful, intensive, supervised cultivation. It is expected that about 250 contestants will qualify for the finals of the contest.

In discussing this contest, E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist, who is in charge of the contest at the State College of Agriculture, says: "We have had about 40,000 bushels of improved seed shipped into Georgia this year from seed breeders. In addition to this quantity of seed, local breeders were unable to supply the demand for improved seed. The cotton contest is directly responsible for this increased interest in better seed. If we can continue to cause this interest to grow, it is bound to have its effect in improving the quality of Georgia cotton. The cotton contest has done a great deal to increase the interest in better and higher fertilization of cotton, and this is helping to obtain larger economic yield. A number of Georgia mills have done splendid work, individually, in requiring considerable quantities of pedigreed seed. This is good work, and we should like to see the mills continue this plan."

In praising the results accomplished through the Five Acre Contests, one of the county demonstration agents made the following statement: "According to good dirt farmers who live here, this cotton contest has done more in the way of increasing the yield per acre and economic production than anything which has ever happened in this county."

Plans for the 1929 contest are already under way, and even more gratifying results are expected. The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia is glad to be permitted to co-operate in such a splendid movement, and the mills look forward to the day when they can purchase practically all of their cotton direct from the Georgia farmers. In this manner will the farmer share in the benefits that are received through the great industrial movement within the State.

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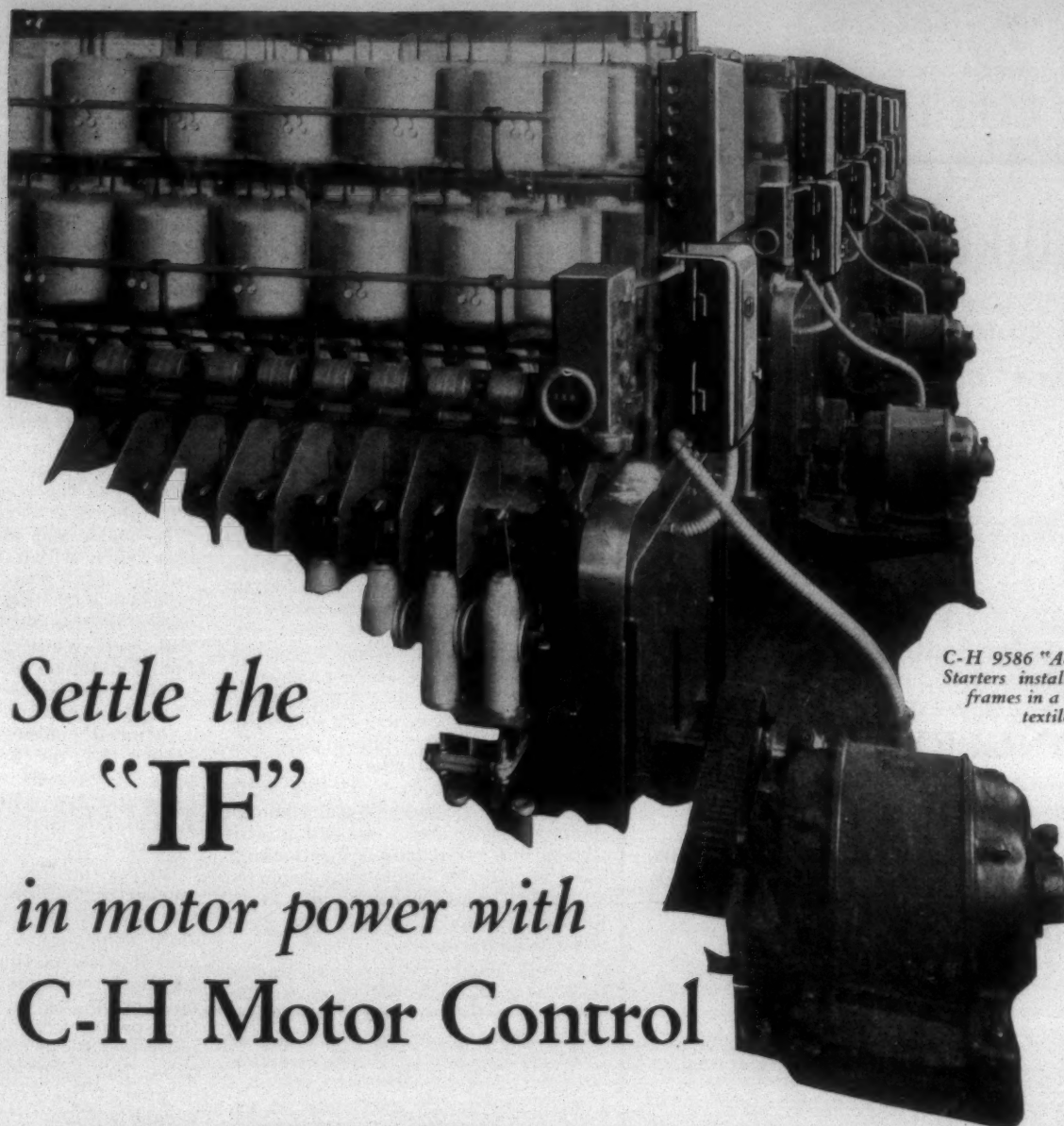
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Starters installed on spinning
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Selling Agents for
GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York.—A considerable amount of business was done in the cotton markets last week. Some trading was held up until the market received the crop report on Saturday. The effect of the report was not fully seen as the week ended. Mills have been reluctant to sell further ahead except at a premium, while buyers have been waiting further crop information before paying higher prices. Prior to the crop report, some lines had strengthened in price. Print cloths were firmer, sheeting prices strong and prices stiffened on some of the colored goods lines.

Print cloths for forward delivery were strong. Some light sales of 68x72s were made first hand at 9 cents and this month with 9½ cents next year's market. The 72x76s sold similarly at 10 cents with 10½ cents asked for next year. The 60x48s were sold at 6½ cents for this year. Second hands offered 64x60s at 7½ cents and sold some moderate amounts and some other goods were about at 7 11-16 cents, although first hands asked 7½ cents and sold nothing at this level. There were also second hand offerings of a light yardage of 80 squares at 10½ cents, and some of these were rumored about Worth street as sold at this level, but confirmation was lacking. For 64x56s 7½ cents was reported paid for some December and January goods. Narrow goods were quiet and unchanged.

Some 56x60, 4.00 yard had sold at 8½ net; 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard for next year at 8½ net. There were reports of bag goods in the 4.00 yard, in second hands, at a concession; 36-inch, 5.00 yard sold at 7 net; 31-inch, 5.00 yard firm at 6½ net; 5.50 yard at 6½ to one-quarter, net. There had been a fair sale of the 5.50s during the week at even money, but it was stated this could no longer be done, and that one-eighth was the best. The market on 36-inch, 3.00 yard was at 10½ net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard at 11½ to one-half, net. Some of the 2.85s, of good make, had sold at one-quarter, during the week, but this could no longer be done. For 40-inch, 4.25 yard, 7½ net was paid. The 40-inch, 3.75 yard were quoted at 8½ net for this year.

Double filling ducks have been fairly active during the past week at full market values. Sales are es-

timated to have run to better yardage in the particular goods than for some time past, although the market as a whole has been less active. Most centers reported interest limited in broadcloths, with quotations practically unchanged. For the 50x56 carded, the last heard had been 9 cents for 80x60, 9½ to 9¾, depending upon the quality; for 90x60, 10½ to 10¾; 100x60, 11 to 11¼; 112x60, 12½ to seven-eighths. Combed styles were also about unchanged.

Plain 128x68 combed broadcloths sold in moderate commitments, among these being some second-hand lots of Eastern goods which have sold at 16½ cents and, for finer makes, at 16¾ cents. Occasional interest was reported in the 144x76s with desirable goods at 18¾ cents to 19¼ cents, and also in the 144x76 100s 2-ply, which are 35 cents for smaller lots. Two or three houses reported a further renewal of interest in the 88x80 40s warp and filling all white jacquard madras for later deliveries, but thus far not much business has been placed. There has been some trading of late in combed pongees, principally the 72x100s for quick deliveries, with sales of 34-inch reported at 12½ cents and 23¾ cents and of the 38-inch at 13½ cents and 14 cents, according to mill make.

Buyers in the Fall River cloth market during the week learned a situation exists with regard to print cloth constructions, which is unusual in view of the mild trading of the past few months. The general opinion among many buyers was that print cloths had accumulated quite heavily in the near past. This belief has been dispelled with the inquiry of the week. Sales for this period will reach approximately 25,000 pieces and even this small volume pretty well takes care of the production for the same period.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s....	7¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	11
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.....	11½
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½

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for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P STEVENS & CO., Inc.

23 Thomas Street
New York City

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was generally quiet last week, a seasonal lull holding business in rather narrow limits. Business for the past ten days, however, while mainly in small lots, has accounted for a considerable volume of yarn, with a few large orders reported.

The strength of spinners' prices, in spite of the slack demand, has been one of the features. Sagging cotton markets had little effect on quotations. The effect of the crop reported could not be foretold on Saturday. The strength of spinners' prices is generally ascribed to the amount of business they have booked in recent months. The demand for yarns, as evidenced throughout the past three months, has been of heavy proportions, though spotty at times. When active the manufacturers anticipated requirements of such dimensions as to carry forward deliveries on through March. This character of trading combined with the spot business has resulted in a number of mills being well covered through that period.

From this review combined with other favorable developments the more stabilized price situation may be better reasoned. The opinion of the trade concerning future values is bullish. There are a number here who look for higher cotton following the settlement of sentiment after the crop report is digested with the reflection resulting in advanced yarn values.

Last week buyers showed little interest beyond inquiring for some filling in lots of insulating yarns or checking up on thread yarns. A waiting tendency had set in, with neither spinner nor mills showing much interest pending the cotton crop estimate which is due Saturday. Spinners in several instances held knitting yarns ½ cent above the general level of the market.

Demand for carded knitting yarns has lasted long enough to make most spinners very firm in their asking prices. As market interests for some time back have simply been reflecting the attitude taken by spinners, local rates for carded knitting yarns have again had to be marked up by sellers here, with 10s frame spun carded cones now on a half-a-cent higher than a week ago, and with 20s cones a full cent a pound higher than before.

While less has been said about buying activity in carded knitting yarns, it now develops that many of the knitters have placed orders considerably farther ahead than they were willing to do a year ago. One representative yarn mill specializing on carded knitting yarn has already booked enough business to keep all its spindles in operation until next September, virtually without a pound of yarn to spare for other trade during the next eight or nine months.

8s	33
10s	23½
12s	34

Southern Single Warps

14s	34½
16s	35
20s	37
24s	38½
30s	41
36s	41
40s	49½

Southern Single Sekins

10s	33
12s	33
14s	34
16s	35
20s	38
24s	37
26s	39
30s	40
36s	46½

Southern Two-ply Skeins

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	35
20s	37
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41½
40s	48½
50s	56

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33½
14s	35
24s	40

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34½
20s	35
22s	36
24s	36½
26s	37½
30s	39½
40s	47

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler

8s	43
20s	45
30s	47
38s	52
40s	52
50s	56
60s	60
70s	72
80s	83

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	33
Same warps	23½

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8s-12s	44
20s	46
30s	50
36s	53
38s	55
40s	55
50s	58
60s	63
70s	75
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones

10s	41
12s	41½
14s	42
16s	42½
22s	44
24s	46
26s	46½
28s	47
38s	51
40s	52
50s	57
60s	62
70s	72

Two-ply Mercerized Yarns

20s	60
26s	62
50s	75
60s	83
80s	1.07
90s	1.45

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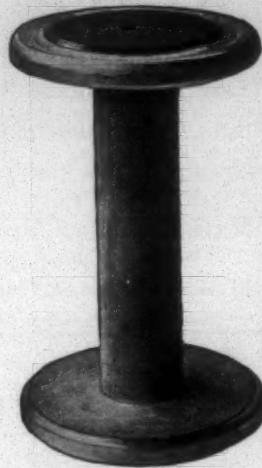
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Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

Textile Machinery and Accessories Exhibition

(Continued from Page 32)

quickly and evenly, ensuring absolute penetration and producing perfectly level dyeing. When loading the machine, the rams which elevate the reels are raised by hydraulic pressure from the accumulator to a convenient height for loading, when the rams are then lowered to a sufficient depth into the liquor by means of the three-period check valves situated at the end of each section. Immediately the rams are lowered sufficient the turning movement begins, the movement being arranged to give two complete revolutions of the hank before reversing.

The bleaching machine shown by Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., is a section only of the machine which carries out the combined processes of desulphurizing, washing, bleaching, scouring, washing and soaping the skeins of silk. The method of operating the traverse is interesting. In this traverse individual cams, operated by a revolving shaft, are employed. The cams lift the traverse bars which then move forward, carrying the skeins of silk suspended on the bleach rods and gently lowering them into a new station. In this manner the yarn is carried from end to end of the machine with a complete absence of jarring or swaying.

The relative merits of steam-heated and electrically heated drying cylinders have been fully discussed, but there can be no doubt that electricity has much to commend it. An interesting exhibit is a drying cylinder wherein an inner stationary cylinder is fitted with heating elements located only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from an outer rotary shell which constitutes the drying cylinder proper. This is a product of Lang Bridge, Ltd., Accrington.

Hosiery and Other Machines.

There are a few hosiery machines displayed, the most interesting, perhaps, being those exhibited by Wildt and Co., Leicester. These consist of a circular jacquard machine, a machine for knitting hose, and Saupe high-speed warp looms for making ladderproof, fancy tricot, and milanese fabrics. Another Leicester firm, Mellor, Bromley and Co., are exhibiting an automatic yarn cleaner for removing all kinds of impurities from yarns.

Certain machines have an additional interest by reason of the fact that they were only marketed a short time ago, and in this category is a curling machine which is the only one of its kind. It imparts a uniform and permanent curl to any class of yarn, and it can be set to curl any number of ends together by means of a simple change gear. The curling is done at a rapid rate, and there is no doubt that before long it will entirely supersede hand curling. The makers are T. Broadbent and Sons, Ltd. (Huddersfield).

Cloth-singeing machines of the Selas Gas and Engineering Company have unique features, such as cut-out valves which enable the width of the flame to be immediately reg-

ulated to suit the width of the cloth being singed. On the stand of Hindle Son and Co., Ltd., are hydraulic presses, and the noiseless Laminated gears are practically the only type of gearing represented, but on the stand of George Thomas and Co., Ltd. (Manchester), is a machine worthy of close attention. This is the Terrell bobbin-stripping machine, which automatically setrips waste yarn from automatic loom pirns, ordinary loom pirns of the cone base type, and ordinary soft ring weft pirns. The machine does not damage the pirns, and it has a capacity of from sixty-five to eighty bobbins a minute. Testing and inspecting machines of modern design are exhibited by Textile Accessories, Ltd., and Goodbrand and Co.

Guiders, Humidifiers and Accessories.

Mechanical guiding of cloth through machines has almost displaced hand guiding. There are two principal makers of these machines which may be operated by compressed air, electricity, or without any other power whatever except that obtained from the machine through which the cloth is being guided. An interesting machine—one of the range of guiders shown by Daniel Foxwell and Son (Cheadle)—is a self-contained guider. The ordinary pneumatic guiders only require a small air compressor to supply the necessary air to them and though this compressor is thoroughly efficient and reliable and can be driven from any continuously running shaft about the works, there are cases where it is inconvenient to find the necessary drive for this compressor. It is to cater for this demand that the new self-contained machine was designed, and guiders are now being built in such a way that a small multi-cylinder compressor is driven from the guider by the cloth itself. On account of the special design of this compressor, no undue tension is exerted on the cloth. It is equally efficient through wide variations of cloth speed. On the stand of G. Durrant is exhibited what is claimed to be a new type of guider for working in the horizontal position, one advantage of this being that the cloth is in register with the printing rollers, while there are chains for adjusting the width where the operator cannot reach the guiders.

Humidification systems are specialties of a few firms, and at the exhibition the Andrews and Smetthurst systems are on view. In the new Smetthurst system the basic feature is a rotating unit inside the body of the machine which creates a vacuum, thus drawing air and water, which is thrown outwards against the casing and is discharged from the machines as a mist or vapor.

Bridgeport, Ala.—The Bridgeport Hosiery Mills, Inc., have recently organized with an authorized capital of \$50,000 preferred and \$50,000 of common stock. C. E. Spivey is president of the company; J. Luther Troxel, vice-president, and E. P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer. A 100 by 150-foot mill building will be erected.

Textile Expansion of South Seen as Spur to North

(Daily News Record)

Utica, N. Y.—The textile development in the South has provided a stimulus for Northern mills for effort, it was indicated by a mill executive. Watching the growth of the Southern industry and the competition that has followed has now resulted in Northern mills seeking to change losses into gains by creating other products and diversifying products, he said. Consequently, greater alertness and enterprise has been precipitated which was a good thing for Northern smug satisfaction. Henceforth greater creativeness will result and out of the competition which has been injected into the industry will emerge a more aggressive group of producers.

The addition of new products is going on apace and the development of new types of garments and the creation of new ideas has revived the industry, he believes. Now many of them speak in terms of the new ideas which they have introduced and pride themselves on the new types of garments which have been evolved to replace the gaps which followed by Southern competition. As this continues, the losses will be turned into gains and in truth one should be thankful for the development of the Southern textile industry for one reason only and that is that greater ingenuity and planning has followed.

He believes that the line of demarcation between the North and South is gradually being eradicated, that is, the cleavage due to price competition will be obviated over a period of years because the problems of the South will approximate those of the North and above all readjustment is setting in and stabilizing the industry. The ability to diversify products here has been of considerable aid in the modification of the feeling that has existed and this will continue, he believes. One great help will be less State supervision here if the industry is to prosper. Many of the Southern States, he indicated, are not circumscribed by laws and regulations governing industry as exists here and when that changes, conditions will approximate those here possibly. But the drastic supervision governing factory inspection, compensation and taxes are still a hindrance which may be overcome in time.

But as one executive pointed out, it is no longer necessary for any large mill organization to move its whole plant to the South to take advantage of the conditions existing there. He finds it more satisfactory to establish a branch in a Southern city, manufacture heavyweight garments demanded by certain retailers because of the price concessions but to continue to maintain his better grade unit here. This is actually working out and in Utica he is making a certain ribbed garment of Egyptian yarn while a similar garment is manufactured in the Southern mill of bleached domestic yarns.

Therefore he is able to meet the condition by supplying the product and at the same time maintaining his Northern unit for the better trade. This is a plan which will gain more adherents, he believes, especially among those who are enterprising enough to foresee the advantages that lie in this direction.

The Wonder of the Cotton Seed

A half century ago cotton seed was considered as waste. In some places gins were built over streams so the seed might fall into the water and float away. At other gins the practice was to pile the seed and let them rot. In that way the South lost hundreds of millions of dollars. Although the Chinese had discovered two centuries earlier the oil from cotton seed was valuable for illuminating purposes yet extravagant America produced the crop for the fiber alone.

As time went on and cattle food became scarce, farmers began a greater use of cotton seed by feeding it to cattle and sheep. The seed were thrown in the feed-troughs just as they came from the gin and sheep and cattle ate hulls, oil, lint and meal all in the raw state. That was an improvement over the old method. Then the discovery was made that cotton oil was valuable as a human food. That brought the oil mill into existence, and by the year 1900 millions of tons of seed were being crushed. Refinement of the oil, the discovery that oil meal contained large quantities of nitrogen which made it desirable as fertilizer, and that its high protein content gave it a food value, was a challenge to the chemist.

The chemist came, saw and conquered. Today the lowly cotton seed, once rejected by the farmer and by commerce, has come into its own. Your salad dressing is made of the refined oil; the dairyman finds the meal of great value in the production of milk; the same meal is used as plant food and plays its part in the growing of truck and field crops; and when war drove the world to the extremity of searching for new food for mankind it was found that cotton seed meal could be made to meet the demand. Of late we have been told that the lint, formerly the least desirable form of fiber, and used chiefly as a filling for mattresses, contains 85 per cent cellulose, and this the chemist is transforming into high explosives; roofing and floor covering materials; make-believe leather and sausage containers; toilet articles, lacquers, varnishes and billiard balls.

Cotton seed hulls are still being burned at the oil mills, but the chemist promises that, as soon as he can get around to it, he will find a way to utilize the many chemical substances such as alcohol, acetic acid, tar, potassium and other compounds which preliminary tests have revealed in the hulls.

And so it appears that the cotton seed, like the stone rejected by the builder, is "stepping out."—Spartanburg Herald.

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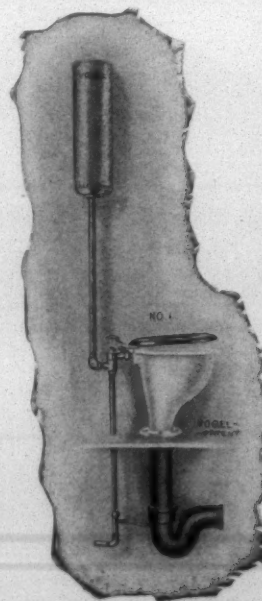
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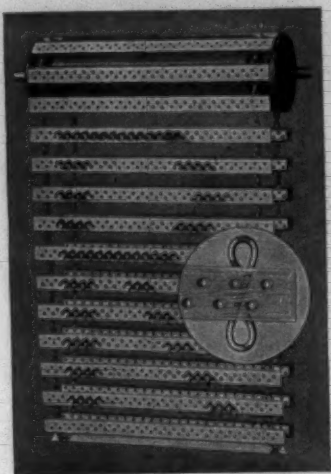
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The Changed and Changing South

In opening the Southern Conference on Education President Chase of the University of North Carolina called attention to the fact that it is not merely in a political sense that the once solid South is breaking up. He pointed to the changes in outlook and in social and industrial order which are steadily differentiating States like Virginia and North Carolina from others like Mississippi and Louisiana, and he predicted that within another generation the South would be less homogenous than the Middle West.

There is reason to believe that Doctor Chase is very conservative in his prediction. It is possible that the South is already less homogenous than the Middle West, though this may be hard to prove. Yet the vast region extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has a much greater variety of climate, soil and resources, and possible also of people, than the Mississippi Valley north of the Ohio. It is customary in the North to regard the South as a closely knit social and economic unit, perhaps solely for the reason that during the past half century it has usually voted as a unit. It does not follow that because people mark their ballots the same way in a national election they are alike in most other respects.

Both Texans and Virginians call themselves Southerners, but they are no more alike than Pennsylvanians and Californians. Even in the single State of North Carolina there is as much difference between the mountaineers of the Blue Ridge and the fishermen of Pamlico Sound as there is between the people of Maine and of Iowa. The South, in short, is not the simple land of cotton, negroes and planters that we read about in fiction, and it has long ceased to be such—if it ever was.—New York World.

Sheets—Sheets for Beds!

Last month, among other things, these pages advised textile manufacturers that the women had deserted them—and gloried in it; that the old trade that involved fabric for petticoats (to go no further) was gone.

And since it is a rotten trick to take crutches away from a lame man, and then laugh at him—which was the furthest from my thoughts—I want to offer a constructive suggestion.

I venture into the realm of sheets—sheets for beds.

It's a funny thing about sheets. The further you travel South, until you get to Texas where they have made the legislature take the responsibility for insisting that sheets shall be nine feet long—the further you go South, I say, the stingier seem to be the ideas about sheets, and that right in the section where cotton is grown. At the Hotel Charlotte, where I stop occasionally, yes and at others too, the custom seems to be to provide a lower sheet that will not tuck under the mattress—and an upper one that will not

cover the shoulders of an able bodied man. So, when I get up in the morning, the bed looks as if someone was just moving in—or out.

Now if you textile associations will not agree among yourselves to standardize the sizes of sheets—and standardize up—not down—why not let the Department of Commerce help you, as it did the lumber business?

Then after you have got that all done, maybe you can induce the manufacturers of blankets to join you, so that sheets and blankets will leave less in the way of hiatuses, with correspondingly more comfort and less to cuss.

And after you have that all done—maybe you could lend your influence in teaching the chamber admirals how to make a bed. It's no use wasting time on them now, because if they tuck the prevailing stunted sheets (and blankets) in at the foot so that restless individuals like me will not kick their feet out, there isn't enough left to make up the top—and vice versa.

Moreover, this matter is setting up what might be called a vicious circle. In order to fit your short sheets (and blankets) Murphy has whittled down his folding beds to such lengths (or lack of length) that in the language of the psalmist—there is no comfort in them. Not for any individual five feet nine or plus.

Women may abbreviate their personal attire. They can go as far as they like. I'm too old to be bothered much, except it dims my glasses somewhat—but when you permit, may encourage this abbreviation in bed covering, I protest.

Now it just occurs to me that maybe I am addressing the wrong gang. Maybe the hotel fellers are the ones to be worked on. But if so—you tell 'em, you textile men, how we feel. For I'm not speaking solo. I voice a complaint from a long-suffering public that needs more than mere conversation.

So when buyers beat you down—and you take off an inch or two, per sheet (or blanket) to get even with them, you are taking it out on me—and us, the public. And, as was once classically said of John Bassinet—"Some day—John Bassinet—you go too damn far."—Parks' Parables, of Parks-Cramer Company.

Tompkins Society Meets

The Tompkins Textile Society of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, N. C., held an interesting meeting, Tuesday night, when W. D. Briggs, president of the Caraleigh Mills and vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, addressed the textile students.

Mr. Briggs discussed the marketing of textiles, stating that the majority of mills sold their products through commission houses but that some of the larger companies had selling organizations of their own. He spoke interestingly of the manner in which commission houses transact their business and described the services which they render to the mills that they represent.

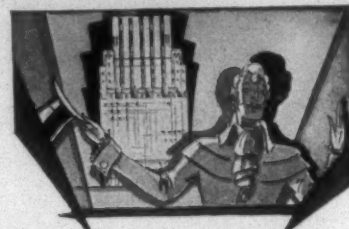
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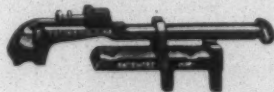
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as engineer master mechanic or assistant. Want mills needing engineering advice to write me. Am not connected with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Guarantee results. No. 5527.

WANT positions as overseer cloth room. Eight years experience on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on sheeting, drill, duck, sateen, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, and familiar with all kinds of looms. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weave mill. Eleven years as superintendent at present place. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer on fly-frames, card grinder or second hand in carding 15 years experience and good references. Other help in family. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent fancy or jacquard weave mill. Long experience, unblemished record and good references. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent and manager. Know the business from the ground up, on print cloth, sheeting, drills and colored work. Age 49. Eleven years with mill which has been sold. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience and the best of references. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Or as carder and spinner if chance of early promotion. On present job 10 years. Age 37. References. No. 5535.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Several years experience on sheeting, drills and duck. Best of references. No. 5536.

WANT position as master mechanic. Married, age 35, 14 years experience in mechanical and electrical work. Several years master mechanic. No. 5537.

WANT position as master mechanic. 19 years experience in mill shops. Eight years master mechanic on electric power. Can change on short notice. No. 5538.

WANT position as superintendent. Several years experience on white goods, many years with the same company. Good references. No. 5539.

WANT position as master mechanic. In large mill. 12 years experience. Familiar with steam and electric drive. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5540.

WANT position as roll coverer. 20 years experience in roll covering and as yard overseer. Want large job and can go anywhere. Age 38, and strictly sober. No. 5541.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Know some designing; am a good loom man. Present employers will recommend me for a better job. No. 5542.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 33. Have 16 years experience in carding. Will go anywhere in the South. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5543.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience. On present job several years. Best qualifications and good character. No. 5544.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning. A thorough cotton man. Know how and what it takes to make good yarn. Married. No. 5545.

WANT position as overseer weaving, in plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years on both wet and dry finishing, white and colored goods, such as gingham, shirting, handkerchiefs, rayon filled goods, print cloth. Age 40. Married. Best of references. No. 5547.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in spinning in a large mill. Age 33, married, sober, and good references. No. 5548.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. 15 years experience in yarn and cloth manufacture. I. C. S. diploma. Best references. No. 5549.

WANT position as overseer weaving in small plain mill, or as second hand in weaving in larger mill. Age 39, best references. Now taking I. C. S. course. No. 5550.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy. Age 45. Two boys in family to work, one a weaver the other a loom-fixer. 10 years with one mill company. Best of references. No. 5551.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning in large mill or both carding and spinning in smaller mill. Or position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5552.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning or weaving. Experienced on white and colored goods, yarns, hosiery and mop weaving. No. 5553.

WANT position as music instructor. 20 years experience; bands, orchestras, bugle corps. Harmonica bands, adult and juvenile. Wife also musician. Let us start a musical organization in your mill town. No. 5554.

WANT position as office man or shipping clerk. Age 21. Two years in college. Graduate Southern Business University. Know bookkeeping, also shipping. No. 5555.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic—or both. Experienced in some of the largest plants in the South. Best of references. No. 5556.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5557.

WANT position as overseer winding or winding and twisting. Can give satisfaction. References. No. 5558.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would like place in N. C., but will go anywhere. Now employed but wish to change. Best of references. No. 5559.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Capable, efficient and experienced. No. 5560.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as second hand in large mill. Can give satisfaction. (From this man's letter we judge him to be well educated.) No. 5561.

WANT day position as overseer weaving. Now employed at night. Can give best of references and satisfaction. No. 5562.

DEPENDABLE MILL SUPPLIES

CARRIED IN STOCK

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings

S-K-F

Ball Bearing Transmission

LINK BELT

Silent Chain Drives

GRATON & KNIGHT

Leather Belting

GOODYEAR

Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

TON TEX

Fabric Belting

NATIONAL

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Conveying Machinery

BROWN & SHARPE

High Quality Tools

SIDNEY

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Drinking Fountains

S K Y CO.

No Glare Paint

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones Hemlock
2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



FIG. 20.
Canvas Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Baskets

Combine utmost durability with perfect protection to contents.

Made of extra strong Lane woven canvas with the Lane Patented indestructible spring steel frame with renewable hardwood shoes and cross supporting slats.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LEADERSHIP

Quality, both in raw material and workmanship, has placed BARBER Spinning and Twisting Tapes to the forefront. Add to this the "knowing how" of many years' experience and the determination to maintain our own high standards. For ultimate satisfaction specify BARBER TAPE.

Barber Manufacturing Company
Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER

SPINNING & TWISTING TAPES

Stafford Automatic Shuttle-Changing Looms for difficult weaving situations

THE outstanding characteristic of this type of loom is the absence of any limiting factor insofar as the filling is concerned. This means that any type of filling package can be used and any type of shuttle, spindle, eye or friction device.

This gives an ideal shuttle situation permitting the use of a small, light shuttle which is such an essential factor in the weaving of fine fabrics. A shuttle of this kind insures an easy-running loom, less breakage of parts and, above all, less strain on the warp.

The handling of rayon in any loom is a matter of some considerable difficulty. However, in the shuttle-change type the non-limitation of the shuttle, the filling

package, the spindle, or the control of the filling in the shuttle gives it a great advantage and makes it the *only automatic loom* which will handle this difficult problem in a satisfactory manner. There is consequently no reason why fabrics made either wholly or partly of rayon should not be woven automatically on shuttle-change looms with the same relative economy and success as in the case of all-cotton fabrics.

To summarize the advantages of the shuttle-changing type of automatic loom for any special weaving situations:

1. It will use any type of filling package.
2. The change of filling is effected without any violent mechanical motion and without the slightest strain on the yarn.

3. The loom will use any kind or type of shuttle using any friction device, spindle, or shuttle eye which may be desired.

4. It will use a small shuttle so essential in the weaving of fine fabrics.

5. In this type of loom there is no possibility of a defect in the fabric due to the lashing in of ends from the spent bobbin.

6. This loom produces a quality of fabric that *cannot be equalled in any other type of loom.*

Prominent mills producing high quality fabrics through use of the Stafford Automatic Shuttle-Changing Loom are located in all parts of the United States and Canada. Write us so that you may know more about the performance of this loom.



30

THE STAFFORD COMPANY READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Agent, Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.



IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

GREATER PRODUCTION AT
LOWER COSTS MAY BE ALL YOURS WITH
THE **EASTWOOD**

SPIRAL GEAR DRIVEN WINDER

The Winder with the Positive
Yet Noiseless Drive

—for—

RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN
SILK—HARD OR SOFT
FINE COUNTS OF COTTON OR
MERCERIZED YARN

For Standard—Cone—Braider or any
type of spool or bobbin

NEW TRAVERSE MOTION—Gives a two-inch variation in throw of traverse without changing cams.

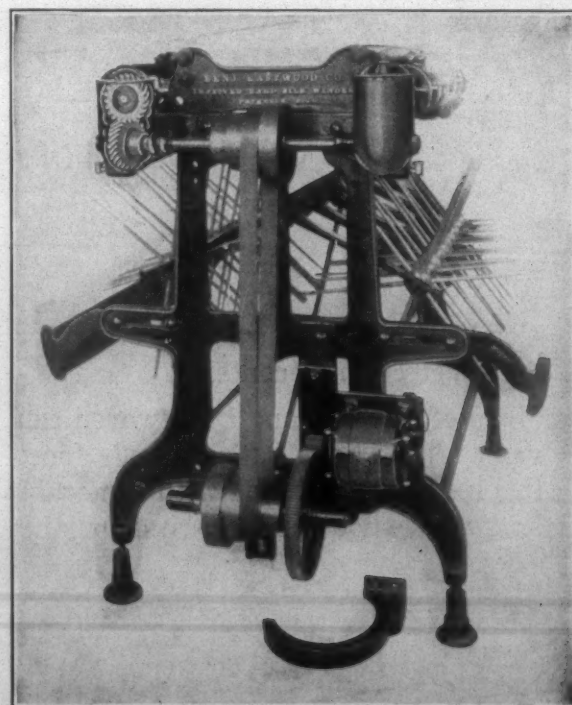
SIMPLE—PRACTICAL—RIGID

Benjamin Eastwood Company

Paterson, N. J.

(Machinery Builders Since 1872)

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.



THE EASTWOOD WINDER with Patented SPIRAL GEAR DRIVE—MOTOR ATTACHED

EASTWOOD PRODUCTS—LOOMS—WARPERS—QUILLERS—COPPERS

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

WHERE IS MRS. FANNIE JOHNSON

Her Sister is Sick and Wants to See Her

We have a letter from G. L. Dogget, superintendent of welfare work for Piedmont Manufacturing, Piedmont, S. C., asking for aid that we are anxious to give. He says that Mrs. Ollie Brown, Piedmont, S. C., is very ill, and wants to see her sister, Mrs. Fannie Johnson. Where is this Mrs. Johnson? Do you know her? If so, please give her the above message,—also let us know if this appeal has reached her.

It is sad to think of someone being ill at Christmas time, separated from loved relatives, and not even knowing where they are. Mr. Dogget says that the Browns have lived in Piedmont all their lives, and are good and faithful mill people, who deserve our sincere sympathy and help in locating the lost sister. We truly hope she will be found.

It is thought that she is in Charlotte or Gastonia.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

That picture of you in the Bulletin looked very nice of you—just like you appeared at Greenville. I think if all that fan shaped sheath of "spondulix" is a fair sample of present day conditions in Georgia, that I played the wild for ever leaving the dear old State of my nativity. Anyhow, I feel sure that the folks from whom you obtained all that money, will get more than "value received" if they will only read the Bulletin and Home Section regularly.

Hey, you boy, down at Cordova, Ala., am looking to hear something

of your town and community via the Home Section; write it up.

Well, more snow, more sleet, more hog killing, more flu, more bad colds, also one more Thanksgiving Day and more and more things for which to be thankful.

Aunt Becky, that great big old fat "Still" was up here the other day; am not sure whether you and Mr. Clark knew he had slipped off up here in the mountains or not; he seems like a pretty good kind of fellow and apparently has very good common sense. I just want to ask you why it is that he will come to a place like this and try to pass himself off for a single man.—(Speak easy man! His wife might hear you.—Aunt Becky.)

Our club girls, basket ball team walloped the Elk Creek team today, 16 to 6; they are a peppy team all right.

Our Textile Club had for discussion at their meeting last Friday evening, the subject of "Departmental Waste"—had a very interesting meeting after which every fellow "wasted" a bowl of oysters.

I dare you to come to see us!

GEORGIA CRACKER.

(The only reason I take that "dare"—I'm afraid I might be tempted to pass off as single, too! Something funny about the influence of the mountains.—Aunt Becky.)

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Pacific Mills—Hampton Dept.

Our community was saddened by the death of Mr. J. A. Haggins on Wednesday, November 28th. Mr. Haggins leaves a widow and nine children.

The Silver Cross Circle of King's Daughters celebrated Thanksgiving with the usual distribution of baskets to the sick and needy.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Boling entertained the following on Thanksgiv-

ing. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nichols, Miss Florence Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. J. Keeps, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Boling and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sipple.

Mr. W. P. Hamrick was a Greenville visitor during this past week.

ERLANGER, N. C.

Celebration in Honor of Manager Gamewell, Just Returned From Hunting in Alaska.

One of the most delightful social events at Erlanger was the oyster supper given Saturday evening by the textile and mechanical clubs of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, in honor of Mr. J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, who recently returned from an extended hunting trip to Alaska. Among the invited guests were: Rev. W. Ross Yokley, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Erlanger, and Rev. J. W. Ingle, pastor of the Erlanger Methodist church. About seventy-five attended. After the supper they repaired to Milton Hall auditorium, where Mr. Gamewell gave a brief account of the trip, followed by a moving picture illustration which was greatly enjoyed.

A student council has been formed in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades of the Erlanger school. The following cabinet officers were elected: President, Student Council, William Wilson; vice-president, Stuart Rabb; Seventh Grade—President, Stuart Rabb; vice president, Greely Hilton; Sixth Grade—President, James Brooks, vice president, Howard Carlton; Fifth Grade A—President, Virginia Everhart, vice president, John Leatherman; Fifth Grade B—President, Earl Bishop, vice-president, Raymond Crowell; Fourth Grade A—President, Stuart Leonard; Fourth Grade B—President, H'iden Nance, vice-president, Robert Wheat.

Becky Ann's Own Page

FIRST TALKING MACHINE

Willie: "Did Edison make the first talking machine, Pa?"

Pa: "No, son, God made the first one, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."—Bell Telephone News.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Sweatte and the writer motored to Columbia, Saturday afternoon on a pleasure trip and believe me we had a good trip. I enjoyed it very much myself and I am sure all who were along enjoyed the trip.

Mr. Lewis B. Baker, was accidentally killed Sunday afternoon when his car in which he was driving by himself, turned over a few times and stopped back on its wheels. Mr. Baker was living here in our village. He was carried to Lancaster for burial; the funeral being conducted by Rev. F. S. Robinson.

Mr. T. E. Lattimore and some friends motored to Columbia, Saturday afternoon on a pleasure trip.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rolins, December 3, 1928, a daughter.

Mr. E. B. Chandler and Mr. M. A. Crolley, visited Charlotte, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Deaton have a very sick child this week, but we hope it will soon be up again.

Rev. B. S. Broom, the pastor of our church, and family have been very ill this week with flu, but they are on the mend now, and we hope they will soon be up again.

A READER

DALLAS, TEXAS

Dallas Textile Mills Village—An Example of Mill Community Life

A good example of a progressive Southern mill community can be found in the village of the Dallas Textile Mills department of the C. R. Miller Mfg. Company, located at Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. A. L. Whetstone, superintendent of the plant, is an active man in all the community affairs. His operating executives in the mill are: Ingram Lee, assistant superintendent; J. A. Bishop, carder; Otto Redden, spinner; B. B. Milburn, weaver; A. M. Potts, finishing; and J. G. Mathews, master mechanic.

Community interests range over a wide variety of subjects. On one corner of the mill property is an enclosed regulation baseball field. A

little farther on is a playground with tennis courts, handball and basketball courts. A mill band furnishes an outlet for those musically inclined, a community picture show provides amusement for young and old, and a community church looks after the spiritual welfare of the village. All of these are on company property and are fostered by the mill and the people.

The baseball team has just closed a very successful season with a record of: games played 29, won 22, lost 7, percentage .759. The team managers are Otto Redden and Bruce Yarborough. The teams played include some of the best in the Dallas City League, as well as a scattering of small-town teams and teams from other cotton mills in the State. The club possesses a big enclosed park with grandstand, in addition to the uniforms and other equipment.

With the closing of the baseball season a basketball team has been organized with Mr. Whetstone as business manager. So far, this team has played five games, winning three of them. They expect to play all winter. Sweaters, uniforms, etc., have been bought with proceeds from the local picture show.

One of the oldest community organizations supported by the mill is the band, which consists of twenty-four pieces at present. Mr. Whetstone is manager of the band and Mr. George St. Peter of Dallas is the director. This band started in 1925. About two of the members could play on instruments at that time; the remainder could not even read music. With no other training except the lessons given by the director the band has risen to where they now handle any band music with ease. At a recent contest held in East Texas they won a silver loving cup. The boys have paid for their own instruments and their neat blue uniforms trimmed in gold braid.

The community picture show is one of the mill cottages which has been rebuilt inside to make a comfortable moving picture house. Two picture machines and an Orthophonic Victrola with loud speaker have been installed. Mr. Whetstone manages the theatre and gives entertainments on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at nominal prices. The theater is self-supporting and what profit it shows goes to the support of the athletic teams, the playground and the community church. Over a period of ten months this little amusement house gave \$286.41 to the various causes named above.

To provide for the religious life of the community a village church

has been built. The company gave the land on which it stands, and has donated liberally to the construction and maintenance. About a month ago the entire church debt was paid off by the membership and the building was dedicated. It is a pretty little white building with green roof, and a bell tower. The pastor, Rev. H. R. Welch, a consecrated man and a tireless worker, is a great influence for good in the community. The church boasts a fine Bible Class of sixty men. Mr. Whetstone is president of the class, and Mr. Lee is the teacher. The class has just completed the construction of a large meeting room, with funds donated by the members.

The young people have their organizations in the church. The boys have a troop of Boy Scouts with Mr. Mathews as scoutmaster. Plans have been drawn up for a proposed community house to be constructed by the company, providing for a theater auditorium, a gymnasium, with showers, and a kitchen for banquets; though this project is under consideration as yet.

A visit to this community will show that this village intends to keep pace with the best of the Southern mill villages in providing for the welfare of its people.

TUPELO, MISS.

My Dear Aunt Becky:

I have thought for a long time I would write you, having known you and your good work for many years, but when I saw your smiling countenance in this week's issue of the Bulletin, holding such a wonderful hand, I could not resist the temptation any longer. If I had not read in the Home Section where you had been on a visit to God's country, (Georgia) I might have thought by the "hand" you was holding, that you had been playing bridge or something! But it seems that your visit to Georgia was the means of your "bringing home the bacon," and believe me, what it takes to get 'em to sign on the dotted line, you have it; and, the good things Mr. Clark says of you are deserved by you and appreciated by your many friends. I have known you many years and often think of you for your many favors shown my niece, Mamie Burns—may she rest in peace.

We have a nice mill here and under our new management and superintendent, Mr. J. A. Adams, we are producing a high quality of goods and running full time.

Some time, run away from Charlotte and come to Tupelo; leave it to us, and we will do the rest. I wish

you everything good in this life, and "may you live long and prosper."

Your friend,

E. M. HOLLIDAY.

EGAN, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our news this week is not so cheerful, everybody seems to have the flu.

Mrs. Lou Anna Head of Douglasville, was the guest of Mrs. Tommy Rogers, last Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poole and family spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Ida Reece.

Mr. Jim Wright went hunting Tuesday, November 27, and caught a good case of flu.

Mrs. Ida Rogers was the spend-the-day guest of Mrs. Tommy Rogers, recently.

Mr. Cliff Thackston motored to Douglasville on business, Wednesday, November 28th.

Miss Whittaker, our community worker, has been right sick with flu.

Mr. Jim Tilyer and daughter, Birtie Lou, are spending the week-end in Thomaston, Ga., with home folks.

Mr. Tom Cole, of Fulton Bag, spent the day with Mrs. Ida Reece, November 24th.

The friends of Mr. Harley Lingerfelt are missing him; hope he will soon be able to be with us again.

Mr. Roy Monroe spent Thanksgiving with Mr. C. L. Sheffield.

The little daughter of Mrs. Coralie Patterson is right sick with the flu.

The friends of little Miss Evelyn Oliver are sorry to hear she is sick.

Let us have some news from Shelby, N. C. The writer has lots of friends there.

PEG.

DECATUR, ALA.

Connecticut Mills

Please move over and give some newcomers a corner. Our mill is now running full capacity in day time and the night force is steadily increasing.

We can boast of the best bowling club in town. Our team defeated the town team with an overwhelming score last Friday night, at the Y. M. C. A.

M. H. Carter, overseer of spinning, is conducting an interesting course in cotton mill mathematics at the Y. M. C. A., Monday and Wednesday nights.

We have Miss Lillian Wheelis with us as community worker, and she is accomplishing much good. She has organized various clubs for the mill people; among them are, the Mothers' Club, the Girls' Club and the "Polly Anna Club," which is for

the little girls of the village. These and other social activities have added much to our social life.

The new houses which are being built by the mill are being filled as rapidly as they are ready for occupancy. These houses are modern in every respect and are also very attractive in appearance.

We hope to enter our new community house at an early date. A bazaar will be given on the opening night, under the able direction of Miss Wheelis and the Girls' Club—the proceeds of which will go to pay on the new piano which will be placed in the community house.

Well, before I go I'll give you a line-up of the men who make our mill go: Roland H. Gray, is manager and N. B. Greenleaf is superintendent. Starting with the bottom floor and going up we find: Amos Morin, overseer of the twisting and weaving, with J. A. Lynch and John Provost as second hands; next comes the card room with Jim Fields, overseer and W. A. Jones, second hand; and last but not least, we find M. H. Carter as overseer spinning, with Earl Taylor and Bill Milner as second hands. John Cogan has charge of the cloth room. Our night men lined up the same way are as follows: Arthur Bowland, superintendent; Coy Thornton, twister room overseer; W. W. Bushy and W. Redding, second hands of card room; O. H. Horton and Jack Collins, second hands of spinning room.

We will write again if we get this by the waste paper basket.

SOMEBODY'S STENOGR.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

A new frame is being put in the silk room which will be in operation by next week. Seconds going down and production going up.—"That's us."

Mr. J. M. Bruner and Mr. N. G. Hardie offered a nice large turkey to the loom fixer that got the highest production and lowest seconds, beginning four weeks before Thanksgiving. Mr. Joe Fricks on the day run and Mr. Venyard Hardin on the night run, won the turkeys. Now the prize goes to the weave room; in a four weeks run—the weaver who gets the highest production and the least seconds will receive a five-dollar gold piece. That's fair enough isn't it Aunt Becky?

There has been a night school started for the people now. And it certainly will be lots of help to the ones who are interested. Our superintendent is faithful in having our building well heated by school time. Mr. Tom Mabry of the W. H. S. faculty is the teacher, and a very faith-

ful and whole hearted worker among the pupils.

To the delight of many, Miss Julia Jones is among friends again. She has been away from home quite a while.

Mrs. Jack Welborn and children accompanied by Mr. Styles Crump, were in Greenville, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Venyard are the proud parents of a new daughter at their home; also Mr. and Mrs. Hoke Farmer are entertaining a new daughter.

Mighty glad to see the nice letters from Walhalla. Had just been wondering why some one did not write up the news. We always like to hear from our next door neighbors.

The story just can't be beat, just gets better and better. Now, Aunt Becky, Christmas is our next stop and I just know Santa is going to be better to you than to anybody else. Hoping he will be the nicest thing to you. Wishing you, Blue Bird, Billie Joe, and all the other many correspondents a very merry, merry Christmas. I will ring off for the present.

SUNSHINE.

(I expect Santa will forget me entirely, as all my presents go to people who can't give any! I don't believe in "swapping" with people who have everything they need.—Aunt Becky).

CLOVER, S. C.

Hawthorn and Hampshire Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I haven't seen any news from Clover, I will try to give a few happenings from the Hawthorn Hampshire Mill village. The mills have been running full time all this year except the week of July 4th to give us a vacation. We have about as nice a mill village here as there is in the South anywhere. The management and office force of whom we are very proud, are as follows: Mr. M. L. Smith, general manager; Mr. L. L. Hardin, bookkeeper; Mr. Herbert Smith, paymaster; Mr. John Long, superintendent Hampshire; Mr. Dennis B. Parish, superintendent Hawthorne. The overseers are as follows: Hampshire, J. W. Quinn, carder; J. Ross Parish, spinner; Esco Brackett, twisting. Hawthorn, Walter Holmes, carder; Judson D. Miller, spinning and twisting; Luther Hogue, warping.

The wedding bells were ringing very loudly in our village Saturday night. Mr. Sherman Long and Miss Minnie Fields surprised their many friends by getting married; also Mr. W. Edward Lyles, and Miss Marie Garrett married the same day; it has been just a short time since Mr. Clarence Long married Miss Anna Fields.

Mrs. Ollie Gordon and sons, Leslie and Frank, visited Mrs. Gordon's sister, Mrs. Minnie Ingle, in Belmont, N. C., Sunday.

Those attending the State meeting of Red Men in Greenville, S. C., from our village were Messrs. Lester Wallace, Raymond Crawford, Moody Long, Joe Warren, F. E. Patterson, Lewis Patterson, Marvin Patterson and Ben C. Grayson.

Born on the 30th of November, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harvey, a son.

Mrs. Ralph Turner has been very sick for some time but we are glad to say she is improving.

Messrs. Joe Clayton, John Miller, Marvin Patterson and Master Walter Patterson, visited Mr. Miller's brother, Mr. Larkin Miller at High Shoals, N. C., Sunday.

Aunt Becky, we sure do enjoy reading the Home Section; the story you are publishing now is truly a masterpiece. I am afraid there are a lot of us men who do not appreciate our good wives as much as we should. Have you got this story in book form?

PAT.

(The story is not yet in book form.—Aunt Becky).

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Every one here is enjoying excellent health and the crisp cool weather.

Our new carder, Mr. W. H. Clark, from Trion, Ga., has just moved to our town and we are all glad to have him with us.

The mill has equipped all the overseers with uniforms and they sure look good; it is a great idea as it gives all the overseers a feeling of unity, and looks like it makes the work run better too!

We all were glad to have for visitors last week, Mr. Gilum and Mr. W. H. Pitts from Columbia Mills, Columbia, Tenn.; we all enjoy visitors.

List of Overseer Here

Mr. H. F. Jones, manager; Mr. L. O. Bunton, assistant manager; Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Mr. C. M. Jones, superintendent day; Mr. Nick McGuire, superintendent night; Mr. W. H. Clark, day carder; Mr. Will Gipse, night carder; Mr. B. D. Pendley, day spinner; Mr. Beauford Rainwater, night spinner; Mr. C. D. Statum, day weaver; Mr. Womack, night weaver; Mr. F. L. Hol'iday, cloth room and shipping; Mr. Jim Day, master mechanic; Mr. C. B. Neese, yard and village.

That was a nice letter from Columbia Mills last week; let's hear from Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

Come to see us some time, "Aunt Becky."

CHEVY ACK.

CAROLEEN, N. C.

Our mill is running nicely with plenty of help; we stopped for Thanksgiving and I think everybody had a real nice time. We have lots of flu here, but I think it is getting better.

Our village mourns the death of Mrs. Lewis Wells, who died November 27. Mrs. Wells had been an invalid for about 12 years. She leaves a husband and several children.

The Young Men's Class of the Caroleen Baptist Sunday school, entertained the Young Ladies' Class with an oyster supper on last Saturday night, in the dining room of the church. After supper, games were played and everybody had a real nice time; there were 54 present.

Well, I don't know whether we will ever have any more rabbits around here or not; Mr. M. L. Arwood, second hand in the spinning room, and some of his section men, went hunting Thanksgiving and killed them all, I think; they came back with a Ford full, and Walter Wilson and W. T. Hollifield carried rabbits until they are down in their backs. I hope they will be all O. K. by Christmas.

TONY.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Communities

Mr. M. A. Costner died at his home at the Phenix Mill, Monday night, after an illness of only a few hours. He was preparing to go to work Monday morning when he was stricken with apoplexy and never regained consciousness. The body was carried to Cherryville, Wednesday, where the funeral was held at the Luthern church, and interment in the cemetery there. He is survived by the widow and six small children, a grown daughter by a former marriage, five brothers and one sister. He had been a Redman for more than twenty years.

Miss Toonie Harris died at a brother's home at Belmont, and was brought here Friday, where the funeral was held at the Second Baptist church and the body buried in Mountain Rest cemetery.

A revival meeting is in progress at the Wesleyan Methodist church this week.

Rev. W. H. Pless attended the funeral of his sister in the western part of the State, this week.

The Ladies' Aid of Grace church held their annual supper in the dining room of the church last Saturday night. They were well

patronized and quite a large sum was realized.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford is on the road to recovery, but has not been able to get out any yet. We hope he will get back to the mill in the next few days.

Wedding bells are ringing and we hear there are still more to ring. Miss Sara Roberts, daughter of Superintendent Roberts of the Cora Mill, and Mr. Raymond T. Hasty of Charlotte, were married on Thanksgiving Day at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. J. Black, pastor of the bride.

Thanksgiving services were held at the First Baptist church at nine o'clock, with a sermon by the pastor. Union services were held at the Methodist church at 10:30, sermon by Rev. A. M. Huffman, pastor of the Luthern church.

Prof. and Mrs. R. R. Black, of the Jackson Training School faculty, have been visiting Mrs. Black's parents, here, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bennett.

POLLY.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill did not stop for Thanksgiving this year as we have lost so much time all summer; but I hope that did not keep us from returning thanks to God for the many things he has given us during the past year. Truly this should have been a great day of thanksgiving by us all; but we should give thanks every day for we receive God's blessings every day.

Remember the past year when many in our State were suffering from storms, rains and floods. We were spared and now we have enjoyed a most favorable autumn season.

Christmas is just around the corner. I think Christmas is the most wonderful day of the year. I fear we do not celebrate this day as we should. Let us not do or say something during the holidays that we will regret later.

Mr. T. L. O'Kelley is still very sick at this writing; we hope he will soon be better.

Mr. Jack Welborn and family spent Sunday in Greenville with his mother.

Miss Helen Hair, celebrated her 15th birthday on November 9th by inviting a few of her friends to take supper with her. She received several nice presents; all reported a good supper and a nice time.

We have enjoyed some nice fresh meat since cold weather began, thanks to a good friend.

A merry Christmas to you "Aunt Becky" and all the correspondents.

SUNSHINE.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"As a very special privilege, I'll allow you gentlemen to smoke," smiled Emily, "while Paul and Paula clear the table, and I show Sam my 'cook'," and she left the two friends together in the sitting room.

"Beats all creation—don't seem reasonable," declared Sam, joining them a little later. Then as Emily and the children came in, Beverly turned to her and said:

"Doc and I want to borrow the twins for an auto ride up town and back,—just half an hour, please." Then taking her permission for granted, he turned to Paul and Paula: "Get your wraps—hurry!—we must get back in time for all the afternoon sports."

Emily knew this was a ruse to leave her and Sam alone, and in her heart she resented it. But she could give no reasonable objection, and she smilingly nodded her brown head when the twins, eager-eyed, looked to her for assent.

Soon husband and wife were left alone before the glowing grate fire, each silent with pent up emotions. At last Sam spoke in calm, cool, calculating interest:

"You are well fixed here, Emily. I guess it does beat farm life—for you. You and the kids have all improved wonderfully."

"Yes, it is very comfortable here, and my work is not hard. The children are getting along nicely at school, too. I am very thankful for everything," she replied. Sam pulled a check book from his pocket and remarked:

"I'd just as well give you a check for November right now." Emily had usually written his checks for him, and he would sign them; now, to her utter amazement, he took a fountain pen from his pocket, and slowly and carefully filled out a check for \$50.00, and signed it in a very legible hand, and calmly passed it over to her.

"Why Sam!" she gasped mechanically, taking it, "you can write and I didn't know it? I'm glad! Dear, when did you learn?" and Emily stared at him in round-eyed surprise.

"Oh!" he grinned, secretly well pleased over her astonishment, "I've been foolin' a little with books along at night, an' am learnin' a little. But won't you show me over your house, Emily?"

Certainly! Thank you for your check, Sam," she said, rising, and trying to appear at ease, while inwardly abhorring the thought of his touch. That he would assert his rights as her husband she did not doubt, and she felt that she could not bear a caress from him.

Something of her feelings penetrated to the man's understanding, and he smiled as he put his hands deep down in his pockets, and followed her, looking around and

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

SAFETY FIRST

I read in the paper the other day where a young man got shot in the apple orchard. Gosh, I bet that hurt. A mad dog bit Uncle Joe's aunt right behind the smoke house which was real close to the apple orchard, but she took the pasture rabbit treatment and got all right. Ain't science wonderful?

But accidents happen to all of us in time. The day of the election one of my very best friends got his income cut off. In fact, he tailed the ticket. I had my leg pulled just last week, and am still unable to go out at night if it costs anything.

During safety week, the fellow who drove his car around and distributed those "drive sanely" signs ran into 3 Fords and 2 automobiles and 1 truck and 5 women. He claimed he had so many "safety stickers" plastered on his windshield he simply couldn't see where he was going.

And there's Willie Skinner: He cut the buck last Saturday night and it died. Folks ought to be more careful. I think. Within an hour after this thing took place, Hiram Quick balled the jack, and neither one of them has been heard of since. It's simply getting dangerous for a person to get outside of her own home.

Now, take Jimmie and Buddie Ford. They burnt the wind Friday when the cop tried to see what that stuff was that was leaking out of their rumble seat. And back yonder during the freshet, I just did get home in time one night to see the kitchen sink and the wash rag and the flash light and the stove lift her and the side walk and the door jam and the carpet tack and the awning down and the bed spring and the clock run and the coal chute and the cat nip. (Then I woke up).

And just last Sabbath, old Mrs. Dominecker laid an egg on the red hot stove and it exploded before she could beat it, and her face was lifted. And her husband stumbled over something in the hall and got badly bunged up between the corridor and the air vent on the radiator.

So, my dear people—you are never entirely free from misfortune. While reading this very article, it is possible that your wife will shoot you from behind in an effort to collect your insurance policy which lapsed when you had to pay two back instalments on her outside aerial and loud-speaker, but my advice to all is—be careful, even though you be married, and never pay any attention to a short dress until you or it one has parked.

A-D-V-I-C-E

Honesty is the best policy. I know. I tried it once when I was a boy. And if you want to live to a ripe old age, don't die till you are over 90 years old. The way to be healthy all the time

is not allow yourself to get sick. Brush your teeth every day regardless of whether or not anything gets hung betwixt them.

Don't let your children hear you cuss. If you must cuss, go out of doors, or send them out doors. Any woman is liable to burn the biscuit, but cussing don't help much. Avoid all drafts, such as doors, windows, banks, and non-oscillating electric fans and you won't have any bad colds unless you catch'em by being out late at night ansoforth.

Don't pay cash for anything you can get on credit. This modus opperandi will permit you to spend what money you might get your hands on for something you don't need. If you want to get ahead of the Joneses, why, just turn on more juice and pass them. Eat all the calories and vitamins you can find, and beware of monkey glands. They don't spell nothing. When you have run your race and finished your course, monkeys or nobody else can do any good. You are junked, and junked you will be E Pluribus Unum.

GREER, S. C.

Victor Improvement Club Met Saturday Night

The date of the annual banquet of the Victor Improvement Club was changed from Nov. 24th to Dec. 1st, and was so announced by Marion R. Casey, publicity chairman. The banquet was held in the main dining room of the Imperial Hotel in Greenville and was one of the best ever held in the city.

The Victor Improvement Club consists of the superintendent, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, section men and office force of the Victor plant, and was organized about three years ago by F. L. Still, the superintendent, for the betterment of conditions both in and out of the mill.

The club has about 135 members at present and all are doing good work. The officers of the club are as follows: F. L. Still, president; E. C. Herrin, treasurer; S. V. Wilson, secretary; M. R. Casey, publicity chairman; H. W. Smith, musical director; J. H. Lowe, finance director; L. R. Beaman, general chairman of all committees.

This was the third banquet that the club has held in the dining room of the Imperial Hotel. A number of out of town guests were invited, including E. G. Wilson, regional secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Wilson was principal speaker of the evening.

The following menu was served: Hearts of celery, queen olives, salted almonds, roast young turkey, chesnut dressing, cranberry sauce, duchess potatoes, sifted peas, pineapple fritters, asparagus and tomato salad, toasted wafers, Neapolitane ice cream and cake, coffee, mints.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Beaver—(Lois) Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Greetings to all. Everything is moving along nicely here, with very little sickness, and mighty fine weather.

December 2nd was a fine day for going to church and Sunday school and we have a mighty fine one here at the Second Baptist

silently taking note of each little detail, that was so unlike anything in the country home.

Emily with beating heart and quaking spirit, but outwardly calm, ad brave, eyed him covertly, with growing wonder, and awakening interest. He did not offer to touch her. His attitude, instead of being masterful and domineering, was quiet, respectful. He might have been an utter stranger, surveying the premises with the thought of renting.

When they returned to the sitting room, Emily sank limply into her seat, her face pale, her lips twitching. She hadn't wanted Sam to touch her, and he hadn't seemed to think of such a thing. What had happened to him? Was she glad?

She didn't know. Strange perversity of woman, getting her way, and still unsatisfied! Sam hadn't said a word about wanting her at home. And, he was dressed up, studying at night, and getting really handsome. What could it mean?

Sam, pale with emotions held in check by an iron will, suffering as only a passionate nature can under such circumstances, lighted a cigar and watched her through wreaths of smoke, steeling himself to act the part he had planned—absolute indifference. It was hard to keep up a conversation, since the very things that both wished to avoid was the only subject they could think of.

"You have certainly changed, Sam," Emily remarked, in a strained tone.

"How?" he asked, blowing smoke toward the ceiling.

"I—I—don't know," helplessly. "Every way, I think—I never saw you look so well—and I never saw you smoke a cigar before." He smiled, and was silent for a moment:

"Emily," he finally replied: "I've gone through a lot since you left me. I've done some hard thinkin'. I know you expected I'd take advantage of you, when they left us alone; but you needn't worry about that—I never will." Emily stared at him:

"Sam, have I wounded you past all forgiveness? Do you mean that I am no longer your wife, except in name?"

"Cut that 'forgiveness,' Emily. I'm more interested in 'bringin' forth fruits mete for repentence.' And does any decent man want a woman as his wife, when he does not hold the key to her heart's best love?" Sam was quoting from Geo. Beverly, and astonishing Emily more and more. "You didn't marry me for love. I am trying to accept the situation forced on me. I might give you grounds for divorce, and set you free. I feel that I could very easily do that."

"Sam! Remember the children!—we must never disgrace them. Oh, it was for their sake that I defied you—and for their sake, we must settle this thing and live as man and wife should," she exclaimed, opening a way for an invitation home, but none came.

"I think, Emily, we'd better go out on the picnic grounds, and stop talking over these matters," said Trent,

rising and reaching for his hat. "Time alone can settle things. You must stick to the kids until they are ready for college—then we'll see. Maybe in time, you'll learn that I ain't a heartless wretch like you thought."

"I—I—don't think you heartless, Sam. You are very good and kind—better than I dared hope for or expect," she faltered, helplessly.

"But I didn't always treat you right Emily—nor the kids. Guess you were right to leave."

"Are you very lonely, Sam? Do you miss us very much?" a bit wistfully, as she pinned on her hat.

"I don't have time to think," he laughed. "Aunt Mandy is good as gold, and I've been well taken care of. Guess I'll get her a fireless cooker." Emily laughed.

"I'd love to see her using it. Are we to take Christmas there or here, Sam?"

"Have you had an invitation home? Don't forget orders, Emily," he returned gravely. And again she wondered—this time uneasily, why she must not go home, and could hardly help retorting that she had no desire whatever to go home. Instead, she answered calmly:

"No, Sam, I've no invitation, but was hoping that now, after today, all our differences would melt into forgetfulness, and—we—could begin over again."

"For the children's sake," I suppose," he replied, bitterly. "No, Emily, not yet. I don't care to make any change in your program. I'm very well satisfied, just as things are. You attend to your affairs—and—I'll attend to mine."

"But you'll come to see us Sam—you must! People have been thinking strange, I know. Don't make life so hard for me; do at least help me to keep up appearances," she pleaded.

"For the children's sake," of course," he again replied, as they passed out, and Emily was stunned into silence.

"I don't see why you ain't satisfied, Emily. You are gettin' your way—an' more—I'm helpin' you out in it—not botherin' you at all," reflectively, as they walked toward the grounds. "You don't really want me, except for the looks of things—an'—that don't—seem right—to me,—nor fair."

Emily, astonished, more and more over the change in her husband, her heart and brain busy trying to dissect and analyze him as a new "revised edition" of man, was silent. She wondered why she was not satisfied, to be "let alone." Was it for fear of public opinion? And how could Sam, with his passionate, brutal nature, change so, in two months time?

When the Doctor, Beverly and the twins returned, they soon found Emily and Sam, and Emily showed them over the big community building, delighting over Sam's round-eyed surprise over these things which he never dreamed of, as being furnished to mill people.

Paula hung to her father, and Paul was politely attentive without being demonstrative, and Sam Trent, after

church. Mr. C. J. Long is superintendent of Sunday school, with Mr. Robert Wood, assistant superintendent; Mr. Grady Cole, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Grady Robins, chorister, assisted by Mr. Ernest Robins; Mrs. Nora Cheek, pianist, with Miss Bertha Leech, assistant pianist. Our teachers are: Mr. C. J. Long, Class 1; Mr. J. W. Haddle, Class 2; Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Class 3; Mrs. Nora Cheek, Class 4; Miss Lee Rochuck, Class 5; Mrs. Kate White, Class 6; Mrs. Patrick, Class 7. We had 92 present Sunday. Come on some of you and heat us! Aunt Becky, we hope you will come to see us while you are visiting in Georgia.

C. J. L.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

Pickett Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been absent for a few weeks and have been missing our news from home, so will write again.

Our mill is still running full time, night and day, and we are afraid our holidays will be very short as our mill is doing lots of business.

We have started up 24 extra cards the past week and have 43 spinning frames on double carded roving and are turning out some extra good yarn; also put in one new winder, the past week.

Mrs. Randolph Reed, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hendrix announce the birth of a fine boy, on November 25th.

Mr. Robert Pickler and Miss Kathleen Davis motored to York, S. C., Saturday and were quietly married; we extend to them heartiest congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Childress motored to Winston-Salem, Saturday, shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Hinesmon of Granite Quarry were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Spradley, Sunday.

MAGGIE.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Full time, day and night, plenty of help and good running work, makes us all thankful.

We truly regret to give up our good friend and agent, Mr. R. A. Morgan, who leaves us to become agent for the new silk mills, of Rome.

Mr. J. T. Kelley, vice-president of this company for 25 years, has moved his family here, and he will assume the duties of agent, also. He is loved by all the people of Shannon.

Everybody in the card room is interested in the erection of the new machinery, and the work is progressing nicely. Mr. Hunt is replacing old winders with new, and adding three more to the number,—making 11 brand new winders.

Mr. Frazier is putting in 22 new S. & L. twisters, and won't that boy cut up when he gets them going in a few days.

We are all expecting Old Santa to visit our little ones soon, and make them happy with goodies and new toys.

One hundred and twenty-nine attended Sunday school last Sunday. We are planning a

nice Christmas tree, for those under 12 years of age, and we hope to do something for God, too.

We are always glad to hear from Bennettsville, S. C., Aliceville, Ala., and other places. Would like to see something from McColl and Winnsboro, S. C. Since the big 225 pounder, W. A. Hunt, has gone to Aliceville, Ala., as carder and spinner, we hope to hear a lot from there. Good luck, W. A.!

"Aunt Becky," we see where you have been close to us again, and did not visit us. You are afraid to come, for you'd like this place so well you'd never want to leave! Better come while the boys are killing hogs.

Lookout, Jennie Wingard,—that hunting business sounds "fishy."

Say! Everybody who isn't ashamed of his mill and town, get busy and write the news for Home Section.

SHANNON.

IT CAN BE DONE

(Selected and sent in by Winfred Stewart, East Rockingham, N. C.)

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,

But he with a chuckle replied,

That "Maybe it couldn't, but he would be one Who wouldn't say so, till he tried."

So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face; if he worried, he hid it.

He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done.

There are thousands to prophecy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you.

But just buckle right in with the trace of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing, and tackle the thing,
That cannot be done,—and you'll do it.

Becky Ann Books

Only a Factory Boy
Hearts of Gold
Will Allen—Sinner
The Better Way
A Man Without a Friend
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Charlotte, N. C.

all, acknowledged the day well spent, though Beverly had had a hard time getting him to attend the fair.

As Sam and Beverly bade them goodbye about four o'clock, Sam's face was white with jealousy, and Emily's with dread. His goodbye to the Doctor was scarcely civil, and he made no reply to the cordial invitation:

"Look me up when in town; will be glad to see you." Paul gazed after his father reflectively, then went and stood by his mother, silently putting an arm around her and looking deep into her eyes, so like his own. She smiled back at him brightly, but the puzzled expression did not leave his face.

"I think it's too bad, Daddy couldn't stay all night," said Paula. "Poor old lonesome Daddy! I've a good mind to go back home and stay with him—school or no school," and she gazed after the fast disappearing buggy with tears in her eyes.

"Humph! and pick cracked cotton and peas in the frost these cold mornings. Mighty fine, I tell you!" retorted Paul, sarcastically. "But come on now, and let's see about our booth," and the children moved away, leaving Emily almost alone with Ray, for the crowd was nearly gone.

"You poor child! Oh, you poor child!" said the Doctor softly. "How I do sympathize with you!" The blood rushed to Emily's face; she lifted surprised and indignant eyes.

"I was not aware that I needed sympathy"—in measured tones. "I am about the proudest, happiest mother in the world, I think," defiantly.

"And a miserable, unhappy wife," he said. "Emily, you can trust me, anywhere and all the time. You ought to know that. It is very evident that Sam is insanely jealous and no woman can be happy with a man of that kind. I've only been home a few hours but I know a few things. Let me be your friend, a brother—to whom you can come freely at any time for comfort or advice."

"I thank you, Ray; but really, you are jumping at conclusions, aren't you? Sam never mentioned being jealous of you—or anyone. He seems to appreciate the fact that I can take pretty good care of myself," proudly.

The Doctor looked deeply pained, and was silent for a moment. At last he said slowly:

"Yes, Emily, but woman is a tender plant, that man should cherish and protect; she should never be compelled to 'take care of herself.'"

Emily forced a laugh. "Oh, I see you are not in sympathy with woman's rights," and she skillfully steered the conversation to safer topics, till an hour later, he too, said good-bye, hoping to "see her again soon." Neither dreamed how "soon."

"Well, old man, it was a glorious day, wasn't it?" George Beverly asked affectionately, as the drove toward home. "Got along fine, after all, didn't you?"

"Well as I expected," was the noncommittal answer. "Don't want to try it any more."

(Continued Next Week)